

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edward W. Hannum, to be postmaster at Swarthmore, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Edward W. Hannum. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1903.

John G. McCamant, to be postmaster at Tyrone, in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John G. McCamant. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Thomas B. Roberts, to be postmaster at Armour, in the county of Douglas and State of South Dakota, in place of Thomas B. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1903.

John W. Walsh, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of McCook and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

TEXAS.

William A. Stoner, to be postmaster at Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, in place of William A. Stoner. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1903.

VIRGINIA.

William H. Boyenton, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in place of Elisha G. Darden, deceased.

WASHINGTON.

F. A. Tarr, to be postmaster at Montesano, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington, in place of Nellie E. Divilbiss. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1903.

WISCONSIN.

Gustav A. Albrecht, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Sheboygan and State of Wisconsin, in place of Gustav A. Albrecht. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

James T. Brownlee, to be postmaster at Mondovi, in the county of Buffalo and State of Wisconsin, in place of James T. Brownlee. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1903.

Hervey L. Coe, to be postmaster at Port Washington, in the county of Ozaukee and State of Wisconsin, in place of Hervey L. Coe. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

George H. Dodge, to be postmaster at Arcadia, in the county of Trempealeau and State of Wisconsin, in place of George H. Dodge. Incumbent's commission expires February 13, 1903.

William H. Landolt, to be postmaster at Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in place of William H. Landolt. Incumbent's commission expires January 28, 1903.

Nicholas T. Martin, to be postmaster at Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa and State of Wisconsin, in place of Nicholas T. Martin. Incumbent's commission expires February 14, 1903.

PANAMA CANAL.

The injunction of secrecy was removed January 26, 1903, from a convention between the United States and the Republic of Colombia for the construction of a ship canal, etc., to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, signed January 22, 1903.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 24, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Rev. HAROLD M. RIDER, of Baltimore, Md., as follows:

Almighty God, we invoke Thy presence this day in Congress assembled. The final basis of all law and authority is in Thee. Thou art the Alpha, the beginning of all things; from Thee we came. Thou art the Omega, the ending of all things; to Thee we must go. Thou art the everliving God; in Thee we live and work and aspire. Give us such a sense of our responsibility to Thee that all legislation shall be wise, all administration just, all national and individual relations sympathetic.

In the performance of our duties may we receive guidance and inspiration from Thee.

Hear Thou and answer our prayer, in the name and for the sake of our highest ideal of manhood; for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE FOR PROCEEDINGS OF SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.

The SPEAKER. The Chair, with the consent of the House, will designate as Speaker for the proceedings of to-morrow the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. GROSVENOR.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2296) to amend an act approved March 2, 1895, relating to public printing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota calls up a conference report, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill S. 2296, entitled "An act to amend an act approved March 2, 1895, relating to the public printing," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House and agree to the same.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,

VINCENT BOREING,

F. C. TATE,

Managers on the part of the House.

T. C. PLATT,

S. B. ELKINS,

JAMES K. JONES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The effect of the accompanying report is to allow to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate 20 extra copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the use of the Senate.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,

VINCENT BOREING,

F. C. TATE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HEATWOLE] has not moved the previous question, and if he does not propose to do so, I would ask for recognition at this time.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota yield to the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. HEATWOLE. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask for only five minutes.

Mr. HEATWOLE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is not directly on the proposition before the House that I desire to address myself. I have no objection to the adoption of this conference report or to the printing of these CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS; but some eight or nine months ago this House by an almost unanimous vote agreed to print 200,000 copies of what is known as the "Horse Book," for the use of members of the House. I do not think there is any book for which the members of this House have more demand, and the fact that they do have a demand for it demonstrates conclusively that it is useful, that it is read, and that it is not a waste of the public money to print it.

From time to time we authorize the printing of numbers of documents, just as we will this morning authorize the printing of these books, with practically little demand for them. There are numbers of resolutions brought in here from time to time by the committee, and I am not attempting to criticize the committee, because it may be necessary to print some editions of these books. But we order numbers of reports printed here that nobody ever reads, that have a final resting place in the subcellars of this Capitol, and are of benefit to no one; and with the resolution pending before the Senate committee for the printing of the Horse Book, I think it is the duty of Committee on Printing to stop the passing of these Senate resolutions for printing until some attention is paid to that resolution of ours.

Mr. HEATWOLE rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Will the gentleman from Alabama kindly name some of the useless books that have been ordered by the House by resolution and that have gone into the basement of the Capitol? And, furthermore, I should like to know if the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is not desired by every member of this House? The Committee on Printing has been importuned for the last three or four years to have the number of CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS increased.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I said in my opening remarks that I had no objection to this particular resolution; that I thought it more or less useful, but there are comparatively few men who call for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, while there are thousands who want to have printed the book issued by the Agricultural Department on the Diseases of the Horse.

In answer to the question as to what useless books have been ordered, I can not enumerate them now, but there is not a member on the floor of this House who does not know that he has a number of books on his list to-day that no one ever asks him for; and it was only last year that, in order to get rid of those volumes, the superintendent of the folding room had to send out and request members to let him dispose of the useless volumes to their credit down here in the basement of this Capitol.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Is it the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the gentleman refers to?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No; I am not opposing the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Is that what is involved in this motion?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No, sir.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. We understood that you were opposing the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which we would be sorry to see you do.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Not at all. I am not opposing the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I say that this House over nine months ago, by a resolution, directed the printing of 200,000 copies of the Horse Book, and that it is allowed to be buried in a committee of the Senate; that we are passing Senate resolutions for the printing of useless books, and I say that we ought to stop printing those books and passing those resolutions entirely until the resolutions that we have sent to the Senate have been considered and acted on, for things that we want and need for our constituents.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. That is all right.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is all I have to say.

Mr. HEATWOLE. I want to say to the gentleman from Alabama that by resolution of this House no useless books have been printed, so far as the committee have been able to learn. Every resolution presented to the committee has been carefully considered. It is true there are many useless publications, but they come from the Executive Departments and not from Congress.

I now move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

HENRY M. HOLMES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Senate amendment to the bill (H. R. 1193) to correct the military record of Henry M. Holmes.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

ADAM STUBER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 5118) granting an increase of pension to Adam Stuber, with a House amendment thereto, disagreed to by the Senate.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker named as conferees on the part of the House Mr. DARRAGH, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. CROWLEY.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 16910, being the Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Pending that motion I would like to make some arrangement as to general debate. I have had no request from any gentleman on this side for time and know of none from the other side.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If we can go along without any arrangement at the present, I think we can save time by it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Very well.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York, that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. POWERS of Maine in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 16910, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16910) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the House by reading the report on the bill will notice that the bill carries \$5,238,860; the amount carried in the current fiscal year is \$5,208,960, showing a net increase of \$29,900. Though the amount appropriated is about \$400,000 less than the estimates, the committee, in view of the very liberal amounts appropriated last year, and which

are still in force, deem that the appropriations in this bill are ample to enable the Department to do progressive and good work. The main increases are \$40,000 in the Bureau of Animal Industry, to enable the Department to purchase more ground for a quarantine station near Jersey City, and the purchase of new ground at Baltimore, on the water front, where stock coming from abroad can be landed immediately in the quarantine station, without danger of transporting them by railroad or highway; and to enable them to carry out the provisions of the oleomargarine bill, in regard to the examination and chemical analysis of process or renovated butter.

The increase of \$10,000 allowed the Bureau of Chemistry is recommended by the committee to enable that Bureau to make further experiments in researches into the manufacture of table sirup in the South. The increase of \$10,000 allowed the Bureau of Entomology is recommended to enable the Department to make further and more extended investigations into the cotton boll weevil and worm in Texas and other States, with a view to find some means to exterminate it; for if that is not done it will inflict incalculable injury on the cotton industry of the South. These are the main increases. We have allowed another small increase of \$5,000 to be added to the appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to report upon the organization and progress of farmers' institutes in the several States and Territories.

Only two salaries have been increased, one by \$200 to the assistant chief of the Biochemic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and \$500 to the chief of the Division of Publications. Both of these salaries the committee have taken into careful consideration, and deem it only fair and just to give them to two competent men who have served in their present positions for many years.

Mr. HULL. Why did not the committee report them in a separate bill?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa, he knows how difficult it is to pass a separate bill.

Mr. HULL. If this is absolutely right, that is the proper place for it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We have created the office of assistant chief of the Weather Bureau, and chief clerk to the Bureau of Chemistry. These are the only changes in the salaries of the Department. With that brief statement, we will take up the bill under the five-minute rule, and as we shall reach the different paragraphs I will be glad to answer any questions that may be asked.

Mr. BURKETT. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. I notice in the report that the appropriation on irrigation is cut down from \$65,000 to \$25,000. What is it that is to be cut out of this work?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It is simply a reduction in the amount of the appropriation. If you will read the report—

Mr. BURKETT. I have read the report.

Mr. WADSWORTH. You will see—

that upon full and careful consideration your committee have reached the conclusion that the appropriation heretofore made for this specific purpose might be reduced without detriment to the public interests, and has therefore recommended the sum of \$25,000 for the ensuing year. In recommending this reduction the committee does not wish to be understood as questioning the value of the work that has heretofore been done by the Department along these lines. On the contrary, the committee is of the opinion that this work has been so thoroughly and well done as to render unnecessary a continuation of the large appropriation heretofore made for its prosecution. The view of your committee is that the full duty of the Federal Government will be performed if it maintains a small staff of trained experts on irrigation, who shall keep abreast of all the developments relating to this subject, compile and publish from time to time such information as they may acquire and the interests of the people may demand, and offer suggestions and advice in response to individual requests.

The view of the committee is that the full duty of the Federal Government will be performed if it maintains a small staff of trained experts, and in view of the fact that the States have experiment stations and expert irrigation men, it is not necessary to keep up a large force.

Mr. BURKETT. I would ask the gentleman if any provision has been made to transfer any of this work?

Mr. WADSWORTH. None, whatever.

Mr. BURKETT. Has this matter been taken into consideration by the committee?

Mr. WADSWORTH. It has not.

Mr. BURKETT. Has the committee taken into consideration the work that the Agricultural Department has done, and that which is now to be clipped?

Mr. WADSWORTH. We believe, in view of the fact that they have already done a great deal of work, that it is not necessary to keep up the force as large as it now is.

Mr. BURKETT. Knowing that similar bureaus were doing work, I asked to be furnished with a statement of some of the work they were doing, and I have it. It is, first, investigation

and study of irrigation of rice in the Southern States, which seems a commendable branch to some people.

Mr. WADSWORTH. When we reach that item of the bill my colleague [Mr. SCOTT] has all the data, and will make a very full explanation of the matter.

Mr. BURKETT. What I wanted to know in the general debate was what particular parts of irrigation should be clipped out, and what bureaus transferred to any other bureau. As I look it over there is some work which should be done by the Government, and it should continue the work.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman takes his seat, I would like to call his attention to the increases in the salary mentioned on page 2 of the report, where it says:

Two increases in salaries have been allowed, \$300 to the assistant chief of the Biochemic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and \$500 to the chief of the Division of Publications. Both of these cases were carefully looked into by the committee and were considered only fair and just on account of long and efficient service.

These items are not large, but it occurs to me that a principle is involved in that statement. These increases seem to be in the nature of longevity pay. Now, suppose a new chief or a new assistant chief of the Biochemic Division, or a new chief of the Bureau of Publication, should be appointed after the passage of this bill, this will constitute a precedent, will it not?

Mr. WADSWORTH. For those divisions; yes.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Does the gentleman believe the duties of the division, without regard to the special merits of the officers who fill them, are such as to justify these increases?

Mr. WADSWORTH. In this case I do, but in a great many cases I do not think so.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I have not had time to read this bill in full, but as I represent an agricultural district I am interested in the question of the distribution of seeds and farmers' bulletins. I want to ask the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the committee, if there is any difference in this bill and the previous bill as to the amount appropriated for these two purposes, or whether they are increased or decreased?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; the amounts appropriated are the same, and they are distributed in the same way.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I notice in the appropriation bill the amount appropriated is \$25,000 for irrigation, while last year it was \$65,000. I think the estimates of the Secretary were \$75,000. Will the gentleman state more fully than the report states why this decrease is made?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have just been over that somewhat with the gentleman from Nebraska. I think when we reach that item in the bill we will take it up and discuss the whole matter.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Very well.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time. Now, if no one else wishes to speak, I will ask for the reading of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I have promised time to gentlemen on this side, but I do not see them now in the Chamber. I suppose that we might consider general debate closed; but I will ask consent that if gentlemen enter later while the reading of the bill is going on under the five-minute rule, I may be permitted to give them the time they ask.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi if he can not arrange to give me about fifteen minutes when we reach the head of the soil service?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I will ask that as one of the conditions. It is understood, then, that during the course of the reading of the bill I shall have permission to yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], and time, not exceeding twenty minutes, to each of two other gentlemen if they come in.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Very well.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to interrupt the gentleman from New York to inquire whether there is anything in the bill making appropriation for good roads?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, sir.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Or for a civil pension list?

Mr. WADSWORTH. There is no civil pension list.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

General expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry; vegetable pathological and physiological investigations: Investigating the nature of diseases injurious to fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, vegetable, and other useful plants; experiments in the treatment of the same; the study of plant physiology in relation to crop production and the improvement of crops by breeding and selection; to investigate the diseases affecting citrus fruits, pineapples, and truck crops grown during the winter in the Southern States; to investigate canals and other tannin-bearing plants; to investigate and report upon the diseases affecting plants on the Pacific coast; to originate or introduce improved varieties of fruits and vegetables in cooperation with the section of seed and plant introduction; to study the relation of soil and climatic condi-

tions to diseases of plants, particularly with reference to the California vine diseases and diseases of the sugar beet, in cooperation with the Bureau of Soils, and for other purposes connected with the discovery and practical application of improved methods of crop production; to continue the work of originating, by breeding and selection, in cooperation with the other divisions of the Department and the experiment stations, new varieties of oranges, lemons, and other tropical and subtropical fruits more resistant to cold and disease and of better quality; varieties of wheat and other cereals more resistant to rust and smut and better suited to the various sections of this country; varieties of cotton more resistant to disease and of longer and better staple, and varieties of pears and apples more resistant to blight and better adapted for export; to investigate the causes of decay in forest timber and timber used for construction purposes, and to devise means for preventing the decay of the same; to investigate the practical application in agriculture of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by bacteria and other microorganisms in soils and in the root tubercles of leguminous and other plants; to cultivate and distribute these nitrogen fixers and to determine the conditions most favorable to their development; to study and find methods for preventing the algal and other contaminations of water supplies; the employment of investigators, local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and student scientific aids at an annual salary of \$480 each, and other labor required in conducting experiments in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and collating, digesting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such experiments; for telegraph and telephone service; for gas and electric current; purchase of chemicals and apparatus required in the field and laboratory; necessary traveling expenses; for express and freight charges; the preparation of reports and illustrations; the rent and repairs of a building, not to exceed \$5,000 per annum; all necessary office fixtures and supplies, and for other expenses connected with the practical work of the investigations, \$110,000.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the chairman of the committee how much new legislation there is in the bill to which attention is not called in the report?

Mr. WADSWORTH. There is practically no new legislation. There is no new power delegated to the Secretary or any of his subordinates.

Mr. MADDOX. There is no legislation in the bill that is not pointed out in the report?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No, sir.

Mr. MADDOX. The report states all the changes in legislation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Tea-culture investigations: For all expenses necessary, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington or elsewhere, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of making tea and the best method of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry, and for all necessary fixtures, supplies, apparatus, material, and other expenses, \$10,000.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I notice that this item carries an appropriation of \$7,000 for the purpose of determining the cost of "making tea." I think there are a great many good tea makers in the country who would probably be willing to enlighten the public on this subject for a much smaller sum of money.

Now, I wish to ask the chairman of the committee if it is not a fact that some twenty years ago—about that time, as I recollect—there was a thorough investigation made at very considerable cost to the Government on the subject of tea growing, and whether it was not at that time determined that, owing to the high price of labor in the United States, it would be impossible for us to compete with oriental countries in the production of tea? That is my understanding.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no recollection of any experiments in tea culture having been made before these which have been inaugurated by the present Secretary of Agriculture. I think the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] has got the silk-raising investigations confused with the tea investigation.

Mr. MONDELL. I know that there was an investigation on the subject of the production of silk; but I had the impression that about the same time, or later—I believe the investigation relative to the production of silk was more than twenty years ago, perhaps twenty-five years—there was an investigation into the question of tea culture.

Mr. PAYNE. A private individual in the State of South Carolina has been engaged in experiments in tea culture for a number of years.

Mr. SLAYDEN. At his own expense.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the chairman of the committee state how much money has been expended in the tea-culture investigations?

Mr. WADSWORTH. My recollection is that the first appropriation of this kind made upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture was \$4,000; and the amount of the appropriation has been gradually increased to \$10,000, at which sum it has been for the last three years. If the gentleman will turn to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture he will find described the character of work that has been done and is in progress. A tea farm has been in operation at Pinehurst, Summerville, S. C., in which this work has been carried on by the Department in cooperation with Mr. Charles U. Shepard.

Mr. MONDELL. I understand, then, that this entire appropriation of \$10,000 is being expended in collaboration with some individual engaged in the tea industry in South Carolina?

Mr. WADSWORTH. The work is being carried on also in Texas. With the view of increasing the interest in this crop, a tea farm has been established in Texas, in the most suitable location that can be procured, and agents of the Agricultural Department are looking into the question. The outlook at present is very favorable. Whether tea growing in this country can be made a commercial success will depend largely upon details connected with field and factory work.

Mr. MONDELL. Then I do not understand that any private individual in Texas has undertaken tea culture, but the Department on its own motion is investigating the question down there—

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is correct.

Mr. MONDELL. With the view of determining whether—

Mr. WADSWORTH. Whether tea can be successfully grown.

Mr. MONDELL. Then, as I understand, \$20,000 or \$30,000 has been expended in experiments at the tea farm located at Pinehurst?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mostly there. One of my colleagues on the committee [Mr. SCOTT] reminds me that the Secretary told us that he would probably finish up these experiments this year.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman feel hopeful that this experiment may be finished up this year with this appropriation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes, sir; I am hopeful.

Mr. MONDELL. I wish to ask the gentleman further, whether it is intended to have this appropriation expended in part for the purpose of getting a report "on the cost of making tea," or is the experiment only with relation to the growing of tea?

Mr. WADSWORTH. We desire a general report on the whole subject of tea growing.

Mr. MONDELL. My last inquiry was directed entirely to the wording of the item.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We desire to find whether this industry can be made a commercial success in the United States. We are purchasing, of course, large quantities of tea from abroad. If we can grow tea in the South and utilize to that extent the cheap labor of the South, it will be a great addition to the products of our country.

Mr. SCOTT. In reply to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], I think I might say that the production of tea is in a large degree a matter of manufacture as well as of agriculture. You may grow tea of the very finest variety, and yet unless it be manipulated properly between the time it is gathered and the time of putting it on the market, it will be of no commercial value. That is the reason the words "making tea" were used. As a matter of fact, that language does not refer to the process of steeping the tea and preparing it for use as a beverage.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the chairman of the committee to yield for a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it not true that the scant preliminary investigations made under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture have shown that the climatic and soil conditions entirely suitable for the production of tea have been found in Texas?

Mr. WADSWORTH. They have, and the Secretary of Agriculture is very hopeful that in a few years we will produce large quantities of tea in this country.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have not his investigations in respect to the matter clearly convinced him that that can be done, and does he not feel that the additional appropriation is warranted?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes; and to further investigate the subject in other Southern States.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I believe in encouraging new industries in the country and therefore have intended to offer no objection to the appropriation. I simply made the inquiry for the purpose of securing information on the subject.

The Clerk read as follows:

Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds: For the purchase, propagation, testing, and distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants; for rent of building, not to exceed \$2,000; the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required, in the city of Washington and elsewhere; all necessary office fixtures and supplies, transportation, paper, twine, gum, printing, postal cards, gas, and electric current; traveling expenses, and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same, and to be distributed in localities adapted to their culture, \$270,000, of which amount not more than \$48,000 shall be expended for labor in the city of Washington, D. C., and not less than \$180,000 shall be allotted for Congressional distribution.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I will send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 23, in line 18, strike out the words "two thousand" and insert the words "three thousand;" in line 25 strike out the words "two hundred and seventy thousand" and insert the words "three hundred thousand;" in lines 3 and 4, page 24, strike out the words "one hundred and eighty thousand" and insert the words "two hundred and ten thousand."

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, the object of this amendment is to increase the appropriation for Congressional seed distribution to a sufficient amount to cover the quotas of the additional

members of Congress who will be in the next Congress. As I understand it, the appropriation provided for in this paragraph is exactly the same appropriation which was provided for in the bill in reference to this matter for the preceding fiscal year. Now, in the next Congress there will be, I believe, 32 additional members over and above the number who are here now. If the appropriation remains exactly the same as it is, then, of course, the quota of the present membership will be decreased proportionately to the number of increased membership in the next House. My purpose and object is, by this amendment, to increase this appropriation to a sufficient amount to cover that quota, so that the quotas of the members of the present House shall not be decreased. This amendment is clearly for the benefit of the agricultural people, and I sincerely hope it will be decisively passed.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANDLER. Certainly; with pleasure.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. The fact that we will have more Congressmen in the next Congress than we had in this does not increase the number of people in the United States, does it? Therefore, there will be no necessity for an additional increase in the appropriation for the distribution of seed. Is not that the fact?

Mr. CANDLER. The increase in membership in this House is because of increase in population in the country, but while it may be true that the number of people will not be materially increased by the next year I am glad to say that Americans are increasing to some extent within our borders, and I hope to see true and genuine Americans increase faster in the future.

Whether that be true or not, there is not a member on the floor of this House to-day who has a large enough quota of seeds to supply the necessary demand which is made upon him. At least, I know that is true in reference to the great agricultural districts of this country. I know it is true in reference to my district, for I have not a sufficient number of seeds to supply fully the people in my district, and I am anxious that they should have all the seeds they desire. The result is that I use all the quota of seed I have and then get just as many more as I possibly can from my brother members, who are very kind and often exchange with me for something I have, which they desire, and thus I supply my people as fully as I can, but even then not as well as I would be glad to supply them.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Will the gentleman permit me to suggest a remedy by which he may be relieved of his dilemma? If the gentleman will kindly inform his constituents what kind of seeds they are getting, he will have seeds to spare and seeds to burn and seeds which he can not get rid of. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANDLER. The results show that the seed I have sent out are excellent. Has the gentleman any to give away? If he has, will he give them to me? If he will I will cheerfully and promptly send them to my district.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. "Such as I have I give unto thee."

Mr. CANDLER. If the gentleman will transfer them to me now, I will thank him for them.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I am in the condition of the spirit that was going to give the world to the Lord if he would fall down and worship him. I have nothing to give.

Mr. CANDLER. Then, if you are in that shape, your people must have called upon you liberally and you must have responded promptly.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I am returning home with the consent of my constituents. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANDLER. I want to furnish your successor with plenty of seed, and I am satisfied if he will send them out promptly and judiciously to his constituents, it will have a decided effect on keeping him in this House; but that is probably a result you do not desire. [Laughter.]

I ask for a vote on my amendment.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I think the House will find that under the new and improved methods inaugurated by the Secretary of Agriculture there will be plenty of seeds for the additional 32 members coming into the next House, and I trust that the House will not increase this item any further. It is \$270,000 already.

Mr. MANN. What are the improved methods inaugurated by the Secretary?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Economy of labor, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CANDLER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANDLER) there were—ayes 56, noes 37.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chair appointed Mr. WADSWORTH and Mr. CANDLER.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 57, noes 42.

Accordingly the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total for Bureau of Plant Industry, \$612,730.

Mr. DARRAGH. I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 2, page 27, strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, for sugar investigation the committee allowed all the Secretary estimated for. He appeared before the committee and told us distinctly that that amount would be sufficient to carry on his investigations in proper shape. He saw no use for any further money in the line of sugar investigation.

Mr. DARRAGH. I interviewed the Secretary of Agriculture ten days ago relative to an expenditure connected with the industry of the cultivation of beets for the manufacture of beet sugar. He informed me that the appropriation along that line was exhausted.

It is a matter within the knowledge of the House that this industry is growing very rapidly, and that in the State of Michigan alone the amount of sugar produced now from the sugar beet exceeds the consumption of sugar in the entire State, being an amount equal in money to about \$7,000,000 and over.

In order to make this industry still more successful, it is necessary that it should be developed and encouraged, and I can see no reason why the sum of \$10,000 should be appropriated for the experimental cultivation of tea, which is purely experimental, and but \$5,000 appropriated for the development of an industry which has grown more remarkably than almost any other in the country.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The making of sugar from beets is no longer experimental.

Mr. DARRAGH. That is true, Mr. Chairman. The cultivation of sugar is no longer an experiment in this country, and therefore I ask for the adoption of the amendment as an encouragement to a great industry that has already passed the period of experiment.

Mr. HAUGEN. I wish to state that I myself, as a member of the committee, offered such an amendment in the committee, and the Secretary of Agriculture was requested to appear before the committee. He did appear and made the statement that the investigation was complete, and that all that was necessary now for this purpose was \$5,000, simply to employ one certain man and to collect information and to disseminate the information that they already had upon the subject by publication.

Now, I submit to the gentleman that \$10,000 is certainly inadequate, if we are to proceed along the lines indicated by the gentleman from Michigan, and that we should have a much larger appropriation. We are importing annually \$100,000,000 worth of sugar, and if the matter is worthy of any consideration whatever, it is certainly worthy of more consideration than the pitiful sum of \$10,000; but in view of the statement made by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Committee on Agriculture deemed the amount recommended by the Secretary adequate to the purpose at the present time. An increase of \$5,000 would be absolutely as inadequate as the \$5,000 appropriated by the committee. If we are to increase the appropriation, let us increase it and make it mean something toward the development of one of the greatest industries of this country.

Mr. DARRAGH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from Iowa a question. He referred to keeping one man in the field. It was my desire to get a man at the Bureau who could go down and make an examination for the organization of a new factory in my district. There was no man in the field except Mr. Saylor. The only way I could get him, after the Secretary stated there was absolutely no money in that fund, was to say to the Secretary of Agriculture, "Do not stop on account of the expense; I will take care of the expenses of Mr. Saylor if you will send him to Travis City." Mr. Saylor at that time was at Omaha, I believe. He was supposed to be at Des Moines, Iowa. He finally reached the point and did the work exactly as we wanted it, and a company has been organized with a capitalization, I think, of a million dollars, and the probability is through that work, the very work I am trying to obtain a little pittance of \$10,000 for, to develop an industry that has been pressed up to the extent it already has.

Mr. HAUGEN. I want to suggest that if there is any necessity for amending this so as to make it \$10,000 why not make it \$50,000 or \$100,000 where it will stimulate and encourage this industry. I am as much an enthusiast in the growth of the sugar beet as any man in this country, but I suppose that \$10,000 is an absolutely inadequate encouragement to this industry. And if it is the policy of this country through the Agricultural Department to encourage this industry, why not make the sum appropriated an amount that means something and that will accomplish something.

Mr. SCOTT. In reply to the remarks just made by the gentleman from Michigan, I wish to say the committee gave just exactly what the Secretary recommended. The gentleman from Michigan has stated that he told the Secretary they wanted an expert sent to a certain point in Iowa where an organization was to be made for the benefit of a big beet-sugar factory. He secured the attendance of such an expert, and as a result, perhaps, or at least it contributing to that result, the factory was established. Well, that man's work is exactly what the Secretary of Agriculture told the committee he desired this appropriation for, to study the matter of making sugar from beets, to help develop the industry in this country. The Secretary believes that this industry should be taken care of by private enterprise, and is being taken care of in that manner; that the only function the Government can occupy toward it is to keep one expert whose duty it shall be to keep himself fully posted on all developments in regard to the industry, and to publish from time to time such information as might be called for, and in every way to contribute his personal influence and information to the development of that industry. For that work the Secretary recommended that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made, and it was done on his recommendation.

Mr. HAUGEN. Is it not also true that one of the scientists of the Department gave a very discouraging report as to the development of the beet-sugar industry?

Mr. SCOTT. I do not remember of such a report coming before our committee. On the contrary, my recollection is that the last reports regarding the beet-sugar industry were highly encouraging.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I hold in my hand a publication on the beet-sugar industry of the United States. It is in the form of an agricultural bulletin. I find this, on turning to page 26:

The recent census shows the rapid growth of the beet-sugar industry in this country. Thirty-one factories had been established before the end of the century. Since that time 11 other factories have been put in operation, located at the following places, and having the daily capacities named: Lyons, N. Y., 600 tons; Loveland, Colo., 1,000 tons; Rockyford, Colo., 1,000 tons; Sugar City, Colo., 500 tons; Bingham Canyon, Utah, 350 tons; Provo, Utah, 350 tons; Logan, Colo., 400 tons; Lansing, Mich., 600 tons; Saginaw, Mich., 600 tons; Salzburg, Mich., 400 tons; Menomonee Falls, Wis., 500 tons.

At the following places factories are either in process of erection or preparations have been made for building in 1902: Sebawaing, Mich., 600 tons; Carrollton, Mich., 600 tons; Mount Clemens, Mich., 600 tons; Crosswell, Mich., 600 tons; Greeley, Colo., 800 tons; Eaton, Colo., 500 tons; Fort Collins, Colo., 500 tons.

Then it goes on and gives a list of the factories that already exist in the United States at different points.

Mr. HAUGEN. Now, I take it, our worthy chairman concedes that the rapid growth of the great beet-sugar industry is largely due to Congress and the encouragement that it has given for its development by the Agricultural Department. While that is true, and it is a great industry in which there is a great deal of cash money invested, we have paid for sugar an amount which exceeds the total output of all the gold and silver mines of the United States; yet here we are making an appropriation of a little sum of \$5,000 to encourage that great industry. I say if we are to make so small an appropriation, why not wipe it out entirely from this bill? If it is the policy of the Government to encourage this great industry, why not give it a sum that will accomplish something? Why not give it \$50,000 or \$100,000 appropriation?

Mr. WADSWORTH. What will be done with the money when the Secretary says he has no use for more than the sum we have appropriated?

Mr. HAUGEN. Why, the Secretary and myself might differ as to that, my friend. But if \$5,000 is to accomplish something, \$50,000 will accomplish more; and therefore I move to amend the amendment by making it \$50,000.

Mr. DARRAGH. I accept the amendment.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is not all that beet-sugar industry now in the hands of a combine?

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say something upon this amendment. I would hesitate to vote for a proposition which would have any tendency to deter the growth of the great sugar-beet industry in the State of Michigan, or to go counter to the interest of any great enterprise in that State; but the language of the statute, the language in the appropriation bill, must necessarily be changed before a larger sum can be used than that recommended by the committee. Indeed, the appropriation here is to do certain named and enumerated things, and the Secretary informed the committee that the only thing he could do under the present policy was to disseminate the information now obtained and now accessible to those who desire it and to carry out little suggestions and experiments like the one suggested by my friend from Michigan.

Now, that is all the Secretary can use, and unless there is some larger plan, some other plan of further investigation and further encouragement of this great industry, it will be perfectly idle to increase the appropriation to \$10,000, or to \$50,000, or to any other sum, because the Secretary is limited by the language of

the appropriation itself as to what use shall be made of the \$5,000 asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture and recommended by the committee. Unless the Secretary of Agriculture, or the chief of this Department, or some one else, has some plan by which the industry may be stimulated and assisted, I submit to gentlemen on this floor that it would be idle to make a larger appropriation than asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture, and to make an appropriation that he says he would have no use for and could not use it if made. Therefore, I hope my colleague from Michigan will withdraw his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DARRAGH].

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I offered an amendment to the amendment making it \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection the amendment will be modified to that extent.

There was no objection.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Now, Mr. Chairman, when the Secretary of Agriculture tells us point-blank—and we had him before us on this very proposition—that he could not use this appropriation if made, what is the use of putting it in his hands?

The question was taken on the amendment and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I now offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end of the paragraph the following:

"That it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, after July 1, 1903, to offer for entry at any port in the United States any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection by a qualified expert of the country from which the exportation was made, officially appointed by the government thereof, certifying that the contents have been carefully examined and found apparently free from all insect and fungous or other disease dangerously injurious to nursery stock.

"In case any nursery goods are offered for entry at any port of the United States without said certificate, as herein prescribed, it shall be the duty of the collector immediately to notify the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall arrange for inspection to be made at the expense of the importer, who shall pay therefor a fee to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and said collector shall not allow them to pass within the jurisdiction of the United States until a satisfactory certificate of inspection has been received. And after the aforesaid date, July 1, 1903, all nursery stock imported in accordance with the aforesaid regulations shall be free from all further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, order specific examinations, and may also, at any time, relieve such articles from inspection by a specific order.

"SEC. 2. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any nursery stock or variety of fruit grown in an infested district outside of the United States is being, or is about to be, imported into the United States, and such nursery stock or variety of fruit is infested by any seriously injurious insect or disease, which insect or disease is liable to become established in the United States and seriously affect any such nursery stock or variety of fruit grown therein, he shall have authority to quarantine against any such importations and prevent the same until such time as it may appear to him that any such insect or disease has become exterminated in the country or district from which such fruit or nursery stock is being, or is about to be, imported, when he may withdraw the quarantine, and this shall operate to relieve all such nursery stock or fruit from such further quarantine or restriction as is provided for in this section so long as the conditions of freedom from seriously injurious insects or disease shall continue.

"SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may designate, in each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia, qualified experts, with authority to examine all nursery stock about to be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and issue their certificates stating the results of such examinations.

"The Secretary may publish rules and regulations prescribing the terms and conditions under which such experts may act. These examinations shall be made, so far as possible, between June 1 and September 1 of each year, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and if such nursery stock is found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or diseases, the certificate of the authorized expert making such examination and finding shall be issued to the owner or owners of such nursery stock, a copy of which certificate shall be attached to and accompany each carload, box, bale, or package, and when so attached and accompanying shall operate to release all such nursery stock from further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce.

"SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to deliver to any other person, persons, or corporation, or to the postal service of the United States (except for scientific purposes by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture), for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for exportation to any foreign country, any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, or other nursery stock which have not been examined in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act, or which, on said examination, have been declared by the inspector to be infested with dangerously injurious insects or diseases. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly alter, deface, or destroy any certificate or copy thereof, as provided for in this act and in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or shall in any way violate the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on a conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 nor less than \$200, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 5. That the rules and regulations herein provided for shall be promulgated on or before the 1st day of July in each year.

"SEC. 6. That the sum of \$50,000, to be available on the 1st day of May, 1902, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect on and after the 30th day of June, 1903.

"SEC. 8. That the provisions of this act shall not apply in interstate commerce to florists' greenhouse trees, shrubs, plants, and bulbs, commonly known as florists' stock."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, to that amendment I raise the point of order.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that this is the bill commonly known as the "nursery quarantine bill." It is a bill that has been agreed upon by the nurserymen of the country, by the scientists, and by the Agricultural Department, and is a bill that the country and the people at large is much interested in.

Resolutions adopted by the American Association of Nurserymen at Milwaukee, June 12, 1902, at their annual convention.

Having suffered from the increasing numbers of insect pests and plant diseases, whose ravages already cost the fruit growing and nursery interests of the country untold and yearly increasing millions, and believing that Federal quarantine regulations restricting the free transportation of infected fruits and plants in interstate and foreign commerce offer the only effective means of hindering the spread of such destructive pests and diseases: Therefore, we, the American Association of Nurserymen, in annual convention assembled, hereby resolve—

First. We believe that a well-guarded Federal quarantine law regulating both foreign and interstate commerce in fruits and plants offers our greatest hope of relief.

Second. We favor the passage of House bill No. 10999, now pending in the House of Representatives, and ask our Representatives and Senators to favor its prompt enactment into law without amendment.

Third. The secretary of this association is hereby authorized and directed to promptly transmit an official copy of these resolutions to each Representative and Senator in Congress now in session in Washington.

Adopted unanimously.

Various State associations have adopted resolutions favoring the passage of H. R. 10999. I introduced this bill in the first session of this Congress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The bill has been unanimously reported back to the House by that committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that the question is on the point of order raised by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HAUGEN. I was coming to that directly. I want to say that the bill is subject to point of order, and in view of the fact that there is opposition to the bill in the House I withdraw the amendment.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

To investigate the chemical composition of sugar-producing plants in the United States and its possessions, and, in collaboration with the Weather Bureau and agricultural experiment stations, to study the effects of environment upon the chemical composition of sugar-producing plants, especially with reference to their content of available sugar, \$70,500: *Provided*, That \$30,000 thereof shall be used exclusively for the purpose of investigating, determining, and reporting the proper treatment and process in order to secure uniform grade and quality of first-class table sirup.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to come in after the word "sirup," in line 3.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert, after the word "sirup," line 3, section 33, the following: "*Provided*, That if found necessary \$1,200 of the amount hereby appropriated may be used for the purchase and installment of a new boiler in the Bureau of Chemistry."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, during the late cold snap the boiler was found to be inadequate to heat the building and run the apparatus. This provision is in case it is found necessary to put in a new boiler.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

General expenses, Bureau of Soils: Investigation of the relation of soils to climate and organic life; for the investigation of the texture and composition of soils in the field and laboratory; for the investigation of the cause and prevention of the rise of alkali in the soils of the irrigated districts; the investigation of the relation of soils to drainage and seepage waters, and of methods for the prevention of the accumulation of and injury from seepage waters in irrigated districts; for investigations of soils in continental United States and for indicating upon maps or plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations; to map the tobacco soils of the United States; to investigate the soils and conditions of tobacco growth in Cuba, Sumatra, and other tobacco-competing countries; to investigate, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, the methods of curing, with particular reference to fermentation; to originate, through selection and breeding, improved varieties for the principal tobacco districts of the United States, and to secure, as far as may be, a change in the methods of supplying tobacco to foreign countries; the location of the stations; rent of buildings, not to exceed \$2,000 per annum, for office and laboratory purposes; the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in conducting experiments in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and in collating, digesting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such experiments; the preparation and printing of reports, drawings, and illustrations, for materials, tools, instruments, apparatus, gas and electric current, furniture, supplies, for telegraph and telephone service, and for traveling expenses, freight and express charges, and other necessary expenses, \$130,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I now desire to yield fifteen minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to this section by striking out the words "thirty thousand," where they occur on page 35, line 9, and insert "ninety-five thousand," so that it will read "one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars" instead of "one hundred and thirty thousand dollars." I send to the Clerk's desk to have read a statement from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture in reference to the needs of this Bureau.

The Clerk read as follows:

ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED SOIL SURVEY WORK.

During the fiscal year 1902 about \$40,000 was spent on the soil survey with 10 survey parties. For the fiscal year 1903 an allotment of \$60,000 has been made for this work, with 15 soil survey parties. For the fiscal year 1904, for which estimates are being submitted to Congress on the basis of the plans which have just been given for the continuation and extension of the work in order to meet the most urgent demands, an allotment of \$120,000 would be necessary. This is based upon a total estimate of 243 months of field work contemplated by the above plans, which will require for its completion within the fiscal year 30 field parties, costing approximately \$4,000 each, calculated on the basis of the work done during the last three years. Each party would survey about 1,200 square miles, making a total estimated area of 34,800 square miles, or 22,272,000 acres, in 38 States and Territories, which would be surveyed in that year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I also ask to have read a statement taken from the hearings before the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Bureau of Soils.—An increase of \$65,000 (from \$130,000 to \$195,000) is recommended, as follows: For soil survey work, \$38,000. This increase is needed to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for 9 additional parties, making 24 parties in all, to meet the great demands for the extension of this work. Work is being carried on with 15 parties in 25 States; so some of the parties are only able to remain for a portion of the season in some of the States. There are already demands from about 35 States for next year, and urgent requests that the parties remain for the full field season. For tobacco investigations, \$15,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the number of working parties from 3 to 6, for the purpose of placing parties in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and North Carolina, in response to the large demands made upon the Bureau for work along these lines.

For drainage and reclamation work, \$8,000, particularly for reclamation of alkali lands in Utah, Montana, Washington, and California.

For laboratories, \$3,000, for the purpose of providing for the enlargement of laboratory work necessitated by the increase of field operations. For administrative office, \$5,000, for the purpose of purchasing additional supplies and for other administrative expenses connected with the increase in the field operations.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture has asked from the House an appropriation of \$65,000 more than has been allowed by the committee. The work of this Department, the soil survey, is comparatively new work. It is a developing work, promoting investigations that have done a great amount of good in the agricultural sections of this country. The committee has not seen proper—and I do not mean to criticize the committee, but I differ with them—they have not seen proper to increase the appropriation over what was allowed last year. It necessarily can be seen that where you have established a new department that is reaching out in its investigation, it can not complete its investigation of many questions in one year; that it may take up the question of investigating the beet-sugar industry at this time—and it may take a number of years for it to complete that investigation—yet if the committee does not increase the appropriation, to let it broaden the area of its investigation, the Bureau must only partially complete work already begun, or else everything else must stand still until that particular work has been completed.

There is nothing that I believe is of more benefit to the farmers and the agricultural classes of this country than the development of this soil service. It is true you may scientifically investigate what is contained in the soil and report it and lay it before the numbers of farmers of this country, and it will be of no benefit to them, because of lack of interest and an unwillingness to try new methods; but there is not a community in the United States in which there is not some man who has got the energy, the intelligence, and the capacity to understand and take up the scientific researches of the Department of Agriculture, demonstrate its possibility and practicability, and when he has done so he is a living example and illustration to his neighbors; and those who would not take the maps or the work or books of the department and study them for themselves, when it has reached that individual in the community who is capable of doing so and developing along scientific lines, then you will have one, at least, who will make the experiment, and by his success will set an example which his neighbors will follow.

Now, to illustrate: In my own district there has been a soil survey. In the course of this soil survey there have been made certain discoveries which, if not prosecuted and the results disseminated among the people, will not be as beneficial as they ought to be to a large number of persons. On the other hand, if the money be provided to carry these investigations into other States, large numbers of the agricultural class will be benefited.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let me remind the gentleman that the increase last year in the appropriation for this bureau was \$60,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes, I understand that; but there is no increase reported this year.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman claim that there ought to be an increase every year?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the work is a success, and the investigation needs further development.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let me say to the gentleman that this is not the last appropriation we intend to make for this purpose. We have been making these appropriations for the last six, seven, or ten years, and we expect to continue them in the future.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand that these surveys will go on if they are a success. The experiment is comparatively a new one, and, so far as I understand, it is proving a success. The committee demonstrates that this work is proving a success, because they renew the appropriation. A committee that is so wisely presided over by the gentleman from New York would never have reported a renewal of last year's appropriation if they did not approve of the work done by this division of the Department of Agriculture.

I say, then, it is shown this is not a waste of money; but I say that when you start upon a course of experiments like these you must not allow the experiment to stand where it is to-day, but must extend it into other sections, so that other fields and other States not already provided for may be benefited. So far as this work has been extended it has been a success. Why not let its benefits be diffused into other localities?

Sixty-five thousand dollars is all that the Secretary of Agriculture asks from Congress for the continuance of these experiments. Why, sir, we spend \$65,000 here in an idle moment often by providing, for instance, for publishing some statistical book. At the last session of Congress we appropriated between six hundred and seven hundred thousand dollars to experiment with a submarine torpedo boat, and yet some gentlemen say it is not proper to give \$65,000 for building up and aiding the agricultural classes of this country. Why, sir, as a friend near me suggests, it was only the other day when you appropriated \$500,000 to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease, something that was local in its character, whereas the work of this bureau reaches all over the United States, and is intended to give information to the tillers of the soil, the men who pay the taxes.

Now, to illustrate how much good these experiments are doing, and what the extension of this work may mean for the farmers of America in competition with farmers of other countries, I ask to have read at the Clerk's desk a portion of a letter that I have received from Professor Whitney, chief of Bureau of Soils, in reference to the development of this work in the South.

The Clerk read as follows:

The light soils of the northern part of Perry County (which you asked me particularly to consider, with a view as to their adaptation to crops and general improvement) have been found to be identical with the soils of eastern Texas, upon which we have this year produced a filler leaf having the Cuban aroma and flavor.

The report of the soil survey is being prepared in my office now for the printer, and this, together with the soil map, will be issued as soon as possible. I am planning to go to Perry County next week to inspect the work of the survey and to examine particularly the soils that are reported to me to be identical with the tobacco soils of eastern Texas with a view of putting a party of tobacco experts in the county to raise a crop in order to see if this surmise is correct.

Our investigations in eastern Texas, which have been carried on for two years, have resulted in the production on a particular soil of a cigar leaf with all the characteristics of the Cuban tobacco. The Department now has two soil survey parties in the area to map these soils, and it is confidently predicted that when the Department is able to announce the exact localities upon which the tobacco can be grown, that the price of land in these areas will advance at least 200 or 300 per cent and an exceedingly profitable industry will be built up.

To give you an idea of this, I would state that the best domestic filler leaf is grown in Ohio and Pennsylvania. These tobaccos sell at from 8 to 12 cents a pound, and even at these prices they give very satisfactory results to the growers. In addition to the enormous quantities raised in these States, this country annually imports about \$8,000,000 worth of tobacco from Cuba, which sells in the market at from \$1 to \$1.50 per pound. This price is maintained not only on account of the excellent quality of the leaf, but on account of the small supply derived from the relatively small area in Cuba. It is reported that the Cuban growers receive about 15 cents a pound for this tobacco. It is well known that the tobacco importers and dealers of New York City are among the most prosperous class of business men.

If the Department's position is correct, that tobacco having the Cuban aroma can be grown on certain soils in our Southern States, it is going to be possible to produce at a cost not exceeding 15 cents a pound a tobacco which will sell in our domestic markets at from 40 to 70 cents a pound, allowing for the prestige of the Cuban product, which can not immediately be overcome. There can be produced on these soils of the South from 800 to 1,000 pounds of filler leaf per acre. At 15 cents a pound, which should cover all expenses of raising, fermenting, and baling this tobacco, the cost per acre would be about \$150. At 50 cents a pound for the selling value of the product, which is certainly a low estimate, the product from 1 acre would be worth \$500, thus giving a profit of \$350, which, with a provision for the permanent investment, interest on capital, and other such charges, yields a very handsome interest on money invested. The small farmers will be at rather a disadvantage in that they can not handle their product as uniformly and as successfully as the large growers, but they can sell their product as it comes from the field to the larger concerns at good prices, and a man with money or a corporation with experts in charge of the field and warehouse work can cultivate a thousand acres in tobacco as easily as a small farmer can cultivate 15 or 20 acres.

There is another point which should not be overlooked; that is, that the Department has shown in the handling of the Sumatra leaf in Connecticut that its indorsement of the enterprise has put the industry on its feet in an incredibly short time and at prices far beyond what could have been secured by any amount of advertising by private concerns. It is therefore possible in the case of the filler-leaf industry to be developed in the South that the prices to be realized from this product will be very much greater than the prices above given, as the indorsement of the Department will carry much weight with the tobacco trade.

In the case of the Connecticut shade-grown Sumatra, after the soil survey had been made in 1899, a third of an acre was planted by the Department in 1900, which satisfied us that a leaf having all the characteristics of the Sumatra wrapper could be produced. The usual Connecticut leaf sold on an average of 18 to 20 cents a pound. The first crop of Sumatra raised by the Department sold on an average of 91 cents per pound. In 1901 43 acres of this

Sumatra was grown under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and brought on an average of \$1.20 per pound. The best crop brought \$1.63 per pound, and the best bale brought \$2.80 per pound. In 1902 700 acres were planted in the Connecticut Valley under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, and the quality is admittedly superior to the quality of the previous year, and it is believed it will sell on an average for \$1.50 per pound. The tobacco is estimated to be worth about a million dollars, and there is an indicated profit of about \$1,000 per acre on an expenditure, without counting the investment in lands and buildings, of \$650 per acre. The indications now are that several million dollars will be invested in this enterprise, giving exceedingly remunerative profits.

While the prices to be realized on the Southern filler leaf will not be so high as those realized for the Sumatra wrapper leaf, the cost of production is very much less and the profits per acre or per amount invested will be about the same, and I have certain information that a large amount of capital is ready to be invested in this enterprise as soon as the Department announces the completion of its demonstrative work.

Such constructive work as this is of immense value and opens up new industries in which capital can be profitably and safely invested. The preservation of crops through storm warnings and through the control of diseases and insect pests is valuable to the country, but constructive work in building up new industries in which capital can be diverted is of the highest type and of immense value to the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has expired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask five minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I have had this letter read simply to demonstrate what the work of this Bureau can accomplish in the southern portion of the country. If it can be shown, as it is shown, that among our poorest lands there is soil on which you can grow tobacco which has the aroma of the Cuban tobacco, then by the extension of such information you build up and enrich those people without bringing them into competition with any other of the agricultural classes of this country. By cultivating our lands in this way we compete with the Cubans, but not with our own people.

Now, sir, Professor Whitney states in the letter just read that he has found this soil in Texas, Alabama, and South Carolina. He believes there is a strip of territory running from Texas to South Carolina where this peculiar tobacco can be grown—not to compete with any industry of our own people, but simply to compete with foreigners.

If he pursues this investigation with the limited appropriation here reported—if he goes from Texas to South Carolina with his experiments—it means that every other State must be deprived of the benefits of the work of this Bureau until that experiment is completed. If he goes on in an irregular way from one part of the country to another, jumping over here and jumping over there with his investigations, then the people of important sections of the country must be deprived of the information which, if obtained, would ultimately be of great value to them and to the country in general. That illustrates the matter simply as applied to one section of the country. But in the Northern States, where the soil is adapted to sugar-beet growing, the same thing may be said. The farmers of Connecticut have been greatly benefited by the proof that they also can raise a tobacco similar to the Sumatra tobacco.

This great Government of ours, Mr. Chairman, is developing, is extending; but the Agricultural Department does not seem to grow. Without intending to criticize my friends on the Committee on Agriculture, we might judge from this appropriation bill that they believed the Department of Agriculture should stand still—

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. I presented this case a year ago in very nearly the same language which the gentleman has put in the RECORD to-day, and if the gentleman will refer to the RECORD of a year ago, when this bill was under consideration, he will find that it corroborates what I say. At that time I urged upon that side of the House the importance of this tobacco investigation, explained the conditions in the Connecticut Valley and what had been done for us, but my friends did not respond. I endeavored to secure an increased appropriation for this division. I rejoice now that my friends from the South have seen the new light.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am glad my friend from Connecticut stands that way, but as I have only five minutes, I ask to be allowed to complete my sentence.

Mr. BURLESON. If the gentleman will permit just a moment, I would like to state for the information of the committee and of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HENRY] that I very ably supplemented his efforts during the last session. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. It is true that the gentleman did. I wished to say what I did only because the gentleman from Alabama was arraigning the committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Oh, no.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. And I wanted to put myself right.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that it is generally agreed that this is a rehearing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not intend to arraign the committee, because they are able gentlemen and gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect and regard, but I say they are not advancing, as is shown by the bill, as rapidly as is the country.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman allow me to call his attention to one thing, for I am sure that he does not want to make a statement which is not true. If he will read the report of the committee, he will see that since 1897-98 the appropriations for this Department have grown from \$3,182,000 to \$5,238,000, an increase of \$2,055,000. Last year the increase was \$616,000, and the great bulk of it was for scientific investigation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will ask the gentleman how much he has increased his appropriation this year over that of last year?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Only \$29,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is what I understood.

Mr. WADSWORTH. In its report the committee says that in view of the large increases made last year it did not increase the appropriation largely this year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. One minute more. You have increased this year only \$29,000. How much more did the Secretary of Agriculture ask?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is stated in the report.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How much is it?

Mr. WADSWORTH. \$400,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is all I meant to say. I do not differ with the gentleman. I agree with what the chairman of the committee has said, and by his own admission he proves what I have just stated that his committee is not advancing but standing still, for an increase of \$29,000 in this great Department practically amounts to no increase at all.

I ask you to listen to a statement which I will read of the appropriation for the Agricultural Department for this year (1903), the estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture for next year (1904), and what this bill allows for next year.

Statement showing the lump-sum appropriations of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1903, estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1904, and amounts allowed in bill H. R. 16910.

	Lump-sum appropriation, fiscal year 1903.	Estimates of Secretary of Agriculture, fiscal year 1904.	Amount allowed in H. R. 16910.
Bureau of Animal Industry	\$1,160,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,200,000
Bureau of Plant Industry:			
Vegetable pathological investigations	110,000	135,000	110,000
Pomological investigations	30,000	40,000	30,000
Botanical investigations	55,000	65,000	55,000
Grass and forage-plant investigations	80,000	40,000	80,000
Experimental gardens and grounds	25,000	30,000	25,000
Arlington experimental farm	15,000	25,000	15,000
Tea-culture investigations	10,000	15,000	10,000
Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds	270,000	280,000	270,000
Investigating the domestic production of sugar	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bureau of Forestry	254,000	337,140	254,000
Bureau of Chemistry	60,500	80,500	70,500
Bureau of Soils	130,000	195,000	130,000
Division of Entomology	45,500	75,500	65,500
Biological Survey	28,000	38,000	28,000
Division of Publications	200,000	210,000	200,000
Division of Statistics	94,200	109,200	94,200
Division of Foreign Markets	6,500	9,000	6,500
Library	8,000	10,000	8,000
Agricultural Experiment Stations ..	796,000	805,000	801,000
Nutrition investigations	20,000	22,500	20,000
Irrigation investigations	65,000	75,000	25,000
Investigations regarding farmers' institutes		6,000	5,000
Public-Road Inquiries	30,000	33,000	30,000

These figures are those in reference to the scientific investigations of the Department, and do not include the appropriations for clerk hire and salaries here in Washington, which I do not include, and which do not interest the farmers of the country except in so far as they have to pay for them, but the figures I have just read show the appropriations contained in this bill which directly go to the promotion and development of the agricultural interests of the country.

It is contended that since 1897, when the Republican party last came into power, there has been a vast increase in appropriations for the Agricultural Department. Compare it with the increased expenditures in other departments. In 1897 we appropriated for the War Department \$48,950,267.89, and in 1902 we increased that appropriation to \$112,272,216.08. In 1897 we appropriated for the

Navy Department \$34,561,546.29, and in 1902 that appropriation was increased to \$67,903,128.24. In 1897 the miscellaneous expenditures of the Government were \$90,401,267.82, and they had increased in 1902 to the enormous sum of \$113,469,323.91, and now it is proposed to pursue this penny wise and pound foolish policy by refusing to grant an appropriation of \$65,000 asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to promote the development of agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, one of the unfortunate signs of the times is the lack of interest the party in power has in the promotion and development of agriculture. We have often seen it line up in solid phalanx, with every member on that side of the House in his seat, to pass a bill carrying millions for some disputed claim of private contractors or to rivet the shackles of bondage upon peoples beyond the seas; but to-day we talk to empty benches—not even a quorum will remain here to consider a bill that is of the utmost importance to 40 per cent of the people of the United States. I am one of those who still believe in the old-fashioned idea that it is better to appropriate the money in the public Treasury to aid our people and develop our resources at home, rather than in conducting foreign wars for the subjugation of savage peoples.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I have been interrupted so much, I will ask for a few minutes more.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am very sorry that I can not yield any more time, as I have promised all the time I have.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER].

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Chairman, if the Representatives from the different States who believe in the soil survey have had all of the soil survey which they need or think that the people need in order to develop to the people who live in the different sections of the country what the soil will produce, then it is useless to vote for this appropriation. For three years I have been trying to get a soil survey in South Carolina. The claim has always been made that there were not sufficient men nor money appropriated. Now, this last year a corps of men was sent into South Carolina, and I am informed by Professor Whitney that soil was found in Darlington County, S. C., which is suitable for the growth of Cuban tobacco.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman allow me to correct him?

Mr. LATIMER. Certainly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Six hundred and eighty-six square miles have been surveyed in the State of South Carolina.

Mr. LATIMER. That is all right. I am glad to find that that much has been surveyed and that results are coming from that survey. The point I make is that prior to this survey in Darlington County, in my opinion, not a man there knew that he could grow the Cuban tobacco. Prior to the survey in Connecticut not a man there knew that he could grow the Sumatra tobacco. Now, I understand that the growth of Sumatra tobacco has been increased until this year's crop will produce a million dollars to those people.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. And, I might add, without interfering with any other industry.

Mr. LATIMER. Without interfering with any other industry. That soil, as I understand, will not produce 10 bushels of corn to the acre, and yet I understand it will produce tobacco grown under cover that will result to the people who grow it from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre.

Now, do we want to grow rich and prosperous as a people? If we do, why curtail these little expenditures that reveal to the people the great riches that lie in and under the soil in the different parts of the Union? I say that we not only need to know what we have in the South Carolina soil that will bring riches to that people, but we need to know it in every part of this Union, and we want this appropriation of \$65,000 asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture in order that he may send men into the different parts of the Union to make these surveys and that the people may have the information necessary to bring the results to the people that they are all struggling and toiling for.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman expect that this \$65,000 will acquire all that knowledge in one year?

Mr. LATIMER. We expect to increase it along the line that we have been increasing it in the past. We do not want to sit still with the chairman of the Agricultural Committee holding down these appropriations, and prevent the people from having the information that they are clamoring for from every section of the Union. We want these appropriations made, that we may send men into the different sections where there is a demand for

these surveys, that people may have the knowledge of the soil and of the crop that will bring remuneration to the tillers of the soil.

In the ten years that I have occupied a seat on this floor, I have not consumed the time of the House in talking upon questions that were not before the House. I ask this committee now to vote this appropriation of \$65,000, that the Secretary of Agriculture may have the means to employ a force sufficient to send men into every section of this Union where the people demand to know what the soil contains and what it will produce.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will \$65,000 send a force into every section of the Union?

Mr. LATIMER. This will increase the force. It takes about \$4,000 to employ three men, and three men make a corps.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman know how many parties are working now?

Mr. LATIMER. Fifteen, and we want 25 or 30, or 50, if the people of the country demand it. We want to send them to every section of the Union and make these surveys, in order that the people may know what the soil will produce. I appeal to the House now to vote this appropriation in order that the members of Congress who are clamoring for surveys to be made in their districts may go to the Secretary of Agriculture and get these surveys made and in order that the Secretary of Agriculture may employ the men to do the work.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The question before the committee is the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then I will address myself to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is no sort of dispute or question amongst the members of the Committee on Agriculture or amongst the members of this Committee of the Whole as to the utility of the work that is being done by the Bureau of Soils. The only question is as to whether we shall run over ourselves in doing it, or whether we shall do it gradually and wisely and well.

Mr. Chairman, there is no sort of expert rarer to find than one who is a mechanical and chemical analyzer of soils, one who can examine and pronounce not only upon the chemical and mechanical qualities of the soil, but upon its adaptability to certain plant life. We have been training in the Agricultural Department young men who come from the colleges, men to do that work; because the colleges and universities of this country do not furnish them. There is complaint from the Agricultural Department now that they have not the men equipped to do this and other expert work which the gentleman would increase so rapidly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. One moment. We wish to do this work, and we wish to do it just as rapidly as we think it can be properly done; and in that connection the gentleman from Alabama has shown to-day what we all knew very well upon the committee, that this Bureau has been growing in geometrical progression, demanding one year \$30,000, the next year \$60,000, the next year \$120,000, and the next year it will demand \$240,000, if you consult only its desire to do work. It does its work well, too, for that matter. Now, the committee simply does not believe that the Department with its force can take care of that work at that rate. That is not all—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. One word, until I finish this thought. That is not all. If they would do double field work with double the appropriation that would be a different thing. But the proposition is to double the amount and not to double the field work. They came in last time with a proposition for double the appropriation but only 50 per cent increase of the field work to be done.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The gentleman said we could not go any faster; the Department was going as fast as it could.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. In the judgment of the Committee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In the judgment of the Secretary. Has not he demonstrated that you are not going as fast as he believes you ought to go, by asking the increased amount that I have moved by my amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Theoretically, the Secretary and the judgment of the Secretary is involved. Practically, it has not much more to do with the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture than the judgment of the gentleman from Alabama. These chiefs of bureaus make their recommendations upon their several lines, and they are generally adopted by the Secretary, and the Secretary has very little detailed knowledge of it if it is some peculiar expert business like this. I want to state this to the gentleman: There are 15 field parties working in the summer

time in the North and in the winter and fall months in the South, so that there are practically 30 field parties at work, and they find some difficulty in getting young men competent to do the work to accompany the parties.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. If the gentleman will permit me, it was explained before the committee that it was necessary for these parties to take time to prepare the work. They could not be in the field all the time, and it was necessary for them to come to Washington to prepare the work, and the different parties can not be in the field all the time.

Mr. LLOYD. Is it not true that this is recommended by the chief of the Bureau of Soils?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Undoubtedly, and by the Secretary.

Mr. LLOYD. Is it not true that this chief of the Bureau of Soils ought to be well posted on the necessity for this appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I will take just one-half minute to answer. There is not a chief of a bureau in a department in this city of Washington who does not imagine that the entire Government is revolving around that bureau. There is not a bureau in the Department of Agriculture, especially amongst these scientists, who live in their closets—learned closets, interesting closets, closets of experts, it is true—that does not remind you of the old story about the man blundering at night who, instead of going out through the door to look at the weather, opened the door of the china closet where the limburger cheese was kept, and reported to his wife that he did not know what was the matter outside, but that everything was “as dark as the dickens and smelt like cheese.”

Now, Mr. Chairman, I can say in absolute frankness that if we gave to one single bureau of the Department of Agriculture any one year every dollar that the entire Department is now expending it could be expended with benefit to the people of the United States. I will go further, and say that if we could give to one bureau of the Department of Agriculture the entire appropriations of the entire Government of the United States, it would result in great good to the people—if you want to do it that way. But we have to keep in view the coordination of the various bureaus in the Department and the coordination of the several departments in the expenditures of the Government. We may have made a mistake or we may not. The committee, I believe, was unanimously of the opinion that we are spending money as rapidly as we thought it could be spent wisely.

Mr. LLOYD. Is it not true in this case that the man in charge of this work believes that he could perform the work, and, as I understand it, he is one of the ablest chiefs of the office? Now, when this chief of the bureau that needs the money has got the work in charge, ought not he to be competent to judge of the amount that should be given to do the work. And yet we appropriate only a small amount of the sum asked for by him?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The chief of the bureau asks for the money and asks for it because, it goes without saying, that this chief thinks he needs it, and yet from that very chief of the bureau we find they are having difficulty for getting men for the parties at work in the field. There is a difference between facts testified to by the chiefs and a mere statement of what can be done by the bureau.

Mr. BOWIE. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired twice.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I will answer this question; but I propose to yield time to others. I am speaking under the five-minute rule and not out of my reserved time.

Mr. BOWIE. I want to ask the gentleman who speaks of the coordinate expenses of the different departments of Agriculture and of the Government, is it not a fact that one-half of the people of the United States practically are farmers; and is it not a fact that the expense of the Department of Agriculture does not amount to 1 per cent of the total expenditures of the Government?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I do not know the percentage. And I would like to go further upon that line and say this: If we could just get rid of this fool “world-powering” idea that seems lately to have possessed the Republic and reduce expenses of a warlike character for soldiers and drums and epaulets to the amount actually needed, and appropriate that amount to purposes of peace and home development, I would be most delighted. If we could be spared spending so much money for totally useless and absurd and Quixotic purposes the funds for agriculture could be economically expended.

Mr. BOWIE. What are the total expenditures of the Agricultural Department?

Mr. WADSWORTH. A little over five millions.

Mr. BOWIE. And those of the Government six or seven hundred millions?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And this very committee that these gentlemen are criticising has increased the appropriations of the Agricultural Department threefold.

Mr. BOWIE. And it has done well in doing so.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi (continuing). And that is the very reason you ought not to criticise us as being stingy toward the Department.

Mr. WADSWORTH. This money can only be justly expended in scientific experiments.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And you must train the men for it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. And you have got to train the men for it. Mr. BOWIE. But they say they can do this; that is what they tell us, that it can be done.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I do not want unnecessarily to protract this discussion, but this is a matter of some importance and a matter that the committee has carefully considered; hence I trust a few additional observations may be indulged.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] advances two arguments in support of his amendment. The first is that the amount which he proposes to add to this bill was recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture. That argument has perhaps been sufficiently answered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], who calls attention to the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture is only in a very general way responsible for these recommendations; that he must necessarily rely largely upon the chiefs of the various bureaus and divisions for information and suggestions along the line of their special work. If the gentleman will turn to the Book of Estimates he will discover that the grand total increase estimated for the Department of Agriculture for this year is nearly half a million dollars over the appropriation made last year, and I think there is hardly a member on this floor who will insist that we ought to grant all the increases that are suggested; that we ought to advance this Department at the rate of a half million dollars a year.

The second suggestion made by the gentleman from Alabama—and it seems to me the only one which needs to engage our serious attention—was that the experiments already begun and investigation already commenced under this Bureau of Soils must be continued in order to be of value, and he intimates that unless his amendment prevails they will either be discontinued or work along the lines proposed by this appropriation in other parts of the country will cease entirely. Now, I beg to call his attention to the remark made by Mr. Whitney, chief of this bureau, when before the Committee on Agriculture, and published in the hearings on page 191. In response to a question as to how soon he expected to be able to finish up this work Mr. Whitney replied, “I never had any aspirations to survey the whole country,” intimating that it was a work clearly beyond the limit of one man's lifetime.

And further on, on page 192 of these hearings, Mr. Whitney made the statement that last year he had surveyed something over 11,000,000 acres of territory in the United States under the appropriation which we gave him then. In doing this he used but 15 parties, and the appropriation which the committee has recommended will provide the same number of parties during the succeeding year. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we are going rapidly enough along the lines of purely scientific investigation when we provide for a survey of 11,000,000 acres every year, away in advance of the demands which are made, it seems to me, and certainly well in keeping with the needs of the country.

This work will be carried on by the appropriation which the bill provides without in the least interfering with the experiments and investigations already in progress, to which the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from South Carolina allude. These experiments will be carried on to a successful conclusion, at least to a conclusion, the success or failure of which will be demonstrated.

It is not the wish or the purpose of the committee to cripple any valuable experiments or investigations which are now in progress, and as a member of the committee I believe I can assure the House that there will be no such result if the bill is allowed to stand as reported. The Committee on Agriculture are thoroughly familiar with the work being done by this bureau, and they appreciate its value to various parts of the country and to the various industries of the country. They are not disposed to cripple it in any way, and it was only after most careful consideration of all the features involved in the case that they thought it best to bring in this appropriation, covering the same amount that was carried in the bill of last year.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let me correct my colleague, Mr. Chairman. If he had looked farther down on the page he would have seen that Mr. Whitney said that he had completed twenty-one and a half million acres.

Mr. SCOTT. My statement was that 11,000,000 acres were surveyed last year and the survey is being continued at the rate of about 11,000,000 acres a year.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The question was asked Mr. Whitney how much he had completed, and the answer was twenty-one and a half million acres.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I am quite content to follow the Committee on Agriculture, which, my observation tells me for many years past, is in shape of making very good haste touching the work of this Department. I have at times thought, instead of criticising that committee for going too slow, that, if it was subject to criticism at all, it went too fast. I say this representing an agricultural constituency. I doubt if any gentleman on the floor has a better agricultural district than I represent. I am very glad to represent it, but I must confess that when I hear gentlemen on the floor say, here are one-half of the people for whom expenditures of \$700,000,000 a year are made, and only five millions go the farmers, I can not agree to that. Now, I am a farmer myself. That doesn't catch me, and it doesn't catch my constituents. I do not think it catches yours, gentlemen. About 40 per cent of the people are farmers and 60 per cent do something else. Well, I suppose you may take the river and harbor appropriations. What are they? They are to facilitate the exchange of the products of the farm and the factory.

Farmers are quite as much interested in that as the balance of the people. Take your Army and your Navy, your provision for the public defense, the 40 per cent of our population who are farmers are quite as much interested in those matters as the other 60 per cent; and they approve, intelligently and conservatively approve, expenditures for the Army and the Navy and the public defense quite as much as the 60 per cent of our people who are not on the farms.

Take the irrigation legislation of the last session—far-reaching legislation. I thought it unwise; but after all I bowed respectfully then, as I bow now, to the majority. Possibly I was mistaken; but that legislation was along the line of improving the soil, putting water upon it, and the farmers are quite as much interested in that as consumers, and consumers are interested, too. No man lives to himself. No class lives to itself.

I have made these remarks for the purpose of introducing a statement about a little matter connected with this subject. It seems that it is contemplated to erect a building down here on the Mall to house the Department of Agriculture. It ought to be done. That is a valuable Department—subject to some abuses, as all departments; but it ought to be housed properly. It is carrying on its business now largely in rented buildings. The proposition is made on the part of the House to spend a million and a half dollars to house that Department—quite enough, as we already have the site. Yet, strange to say, I have had several letters from experiment stations connected with the agricultural colleges, and from people engaged in that work—I do not suppose that the people who have written these letters ever hoed corn or followed the plow for a minute in their lives—protesting in the name of the farmers because we propose to appropriate only a million and a half of dollars to house this Department. Of course, we shall appropriate twice that amount, if necessary, but "enough is as good as a feast." I have not had a single letter on that subject from any man who follows the plow or works upon the farm.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois be allowed time to finish his remarks.

Mr. CANNON. I wish only a minute or two.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Say, five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman from Illinois be allowed five minutes more. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. LATIMER. Before the gentleman resumes, will he allow me a question?

Mr. CANNON. Certainly.

Mr. LATIMER. The gentleman has made the statement, which I have frequently heard on this floor from various gentlemen, that his constituents are farmers—

Mr. CANNON. Yes—

Mr. LATIMER. And that they have not written to him in regard to this legislation.

Mr. CANNON. I said who had written to me and who had not.

Mr. LATIMER. I want to ask the gentleman whether it has not been his experience during his long service in this House that as a rule the farmers very seldom, as compared with other classes of citizens, write to members of Congress with regard to legislation?

Mr. CANNON. That is correct.

Mr. LATIMER. And is it not true that they expect you and me, and every other member on this floor, to attend to their business and look after their interests?

Mr. CANNON. And yet, I must say that when we discuss political questions, the most exacting audiences to be found in the country are the farmers, and on the average they are the most intelligent audiences, and on the average, without speaking disparagingly of anybody or any calling, they are the most patriotic audiences. They keep pretty well advised as to what goes on. All they ask is good legislation—that which brings the greatest good to the greatest number. The people who make life a burden to members of Congress are the occasional cranks scattered here and there—not many of them, considering we have 80,000,000 people in this country; but very frequently the man who gives us the most trouble is the man who has an ax to grind, and always, in the grinding of it, proposes to get employment for himself. If we could be freed from the people who want to effect legislation and exploit the Treasury, because it gives them employment where they can not or do not compete with the great mass of the people who do not want employment through legislation, we should have much more time to devote to our legitimate duties than we have.

Now, speaking of the letters that I have had touching this Department building. What do the writers know about whether a million and a half is the proper sum for housing this Department which it costs \$5,000,000 to conduct in the Department and in the field? Not a thing. What made them write? I do not know. Was it prompted by some real estate speculator in Washington? Was it touched here and there by somebody? I do not know. I am going to vote for a sufficient appropriation for that building on the merits, not upon the ground that people discriminate in favor of or against the farmer. I have heard many of my own constituents and other people's constituents say, "We will take care of ourselves if you will deliver us from the self-constituted guardians of the farming population who in our name want to exploit the Treasury."

Now, I think this Department is doing valuable service. I think, perhaps, it might have gone more slowly and done better service, but there are mistakes made in everything. Let us go along in an orderly way. The Bureau of Soils, if that is what you call it, the Bureau of Plants, the Bureau of Animal Industry, of pomology and entomology and so on, are all valuable and are all doing good work, but let us let them, like Topsy, grow a little bit; and where people grow somewhat upon their own motion and by virtue of their own merits, they do better work for themselves and for the country at large. I am not in sympathy with this amendment, and so far as my vote is concerned I shall follow the committee in its appropriation of \$170,000 for this particular work, which I believe is double what it was the year before last. I get some of these books from the Bureau of Soils; I get books from other departments.

I recollect one book on ethnology from down here at the Smithsonian Institution which I received, and I have gotten about 65 or 70 volumes there, and I am glad to know that they are beginning to get out a book on ethnology which will be an abstract of what has been published. It will save me so much time, for there is no man who listens to me who will in the course of this life wander through those volumes. I would rather have one book upon the subject of soils which is prepared with wisdom and after investigation than to have a whole library made up by throwing a bottle of ink at a sheet of paper and then printing the work in two volumes, or three volumes, or five volumes, or ten volumes. "Small goods in little packages" used to be a copperplate after which we learned to write. There were various others—"Many birds of many kinds and many men of many minds." All through my life I have found that the men who condense, the scientists who condense and reject the chaff to save the wheat, who boil it down in this busy world of ours and give us much in little are the really great men. [Applause.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I have already stated why I am in favor of this increased appropriation, and I would have nothing more to say on the subject were it not for the fact that I am afraid the remarks of my friend from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] may mislead the House into thinking that we are making or proposing to make a vast appropriation. Now, I have great respect for the wisdom and the care with which the gentleman from Illinois handles appropriation bills and guards the Treasury. In my brief experience in Congress, when it has not been a partisan question at all, I think I have usually found myself voting with the gentleman from Illinois; but I am very much surprised to-day to find the vigorous opposition which comes from some of the leaders on that side of the House against this very small increase in the appropriation of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will pardon me, I am following the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], one of the leaders upon that side.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Unquestionably, and a gentleman of ability, but with the committee on this proposition. Here is one of the great committees of the House coming in here with an

appropriation bill, regardless of the vast increase of people in this country from year to year, regardless of the vast and increasing needs of the people from year to year, with a total increase of \$29,000, and this in a bill which carries an appropriation of five millions—practically no increase whatever along the line of agriculture. When a simple amendment is offered proposing to do what the Secretary of Agriculture says he can do and what ought to be done in the interests of development for the farming classes of this country, we are held up before this House as raiders of the Treasury.

Why, Mr. Chairman, it is pitiful to believe that this great Government could be endangered by an appropriation of \$65,000 added to this great bill, and for what? Why, not that this information in the course of a hundred years will not reach the farmers. Probably if we appropriated only \$5,000 a year the information would reach them ultimately, but with a proposition which the committee says is good, carrying information that the committee itself says is necessary, the only question is whether we shall say, you must stop by reason of lack of appropriation and take double the time to convey this useful information to the agricultural classes of this country, or say that we will increase the appropriation by only \$65,000, the amount that the Secretary of Agriculture says to-day he is ready to and can use profitably, and thereby uplift and develop the agricultural classes of this country.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I want to submit just a word as to the suggestion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] that this committee did not recommend the amount asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture. We all know that the chief of this Bureau, whoever he may be, submits to the Secretary of Agriculture what he desires to have appropriated for his department, and he also submits the reason therefor. Then the Secretary submits these estimates to the committee. I hold here the estimates submitted by the chief of this Bureau to the Secretary of Agriculture and by the Secretary submitted to the committee, and the reasons for the increase of this appropriation over the appropriation of last year. And here was his reason: If the gentleman will look at the bill, on page 34, in line 5, after the word "life," he will see in the estimate that they add the new proposed work in italics. His new proposition was the investigation of the relation of soils to climate and organic life, and he added there the words "at home and abroad."

Now, that was one of the reasons submitted by the chief of this Bureau for increasing the appropriation. He wanted to investigate soil conditions, not only at home, but abroad; and farther down in the same section he added, "in the United States and insular possessions."

Now, it was the judgment of the committee that it was not necessary at this time to expend this \$65,000 in the investigation of soils abroad, or to expend this \$65,000 in the investigation of soils in the Philippine Archipelago or in our insular possessions.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. If the gentleman will permit an interruption—

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I regret that the chief of this Bureau should be placed in a false position here. The words "at home and abroad" were intended to include the island of Porto Rico or the Hawaiian Islands. Those were the places he had in mind. He has not contemplated doing work in the Philippines, as I understand, but he would like to do work in Porto Rico, and I think we can hardly say fairly that Porto Rico is "abroad."

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I will not go into the discussion of that, but it does appear that this man has sent a man to Egypt, and if that is not abroad I do not know where abroad is.

Mr. MANN. Egypt is in Illinois.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. I know there is an Egypt in Illinois, and I recognize the gentleman as coming from there.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman that that is the only recognition we have had in Illinois.

Mr. HENRY C. SMITH. The committee struck out that word "abroad," and the committee struck out the words "and insular possessions," and we struck out the \$65,000 additional that he asked for, and I hope the committee will be sustained.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that all debate on the pending paragraph and amendments be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], to strike out "thirty" and insert "ninety-five," in line 9, page 35.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. UNDERWOOD) there were—ayes 38, noes 52.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused, only 17 members seconding the demand.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

General expenses of entomological investigations: Promotion of economic entomology; investigating the history and habits of insects injurious and

beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture; ascertaining the best means of destroying those found to be injurious, including an investigation into the ravages of the codling moth and of the cotton-boll weevil or worm, with a view of ascertaining the best methods of their extermination; investigations in apiculture; investigations of the damage to forests and forest trees by insects; purchase of chemicals, insecticide apparatus, and other materials, supplies, and instruments required in conducting such experiments and investigations; for the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in conducting experiments in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and in collating, digesting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such experiments; freight and express charges, and necessary traveling expenses; rent of building; for office fixtures and supplies, telegraph and telephone services; gas, and electric current; preparing, illustrating, and publishing the results of the work of the division, \$65,500, of which amount not to exceed \$10,000 shall be expended for silk investigations.

Total for division of entomology, \$77,450.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, on page 36, in line 18, after the word "division," I move to insert the words "\$12,000 of which shall be immediately available."

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no objection to that. I hope it will be agreed to. It simply makes \$12,000 available at once.

The amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:

In line 18, page 36, after the word "division," insert "\$12,000 of which sum shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURLESON. I move to amend by striking out, in line 4, page 36, after the word "weevil," the word "or" and inserting "and boll."

This is the investigation suggested by my colleague [Mr. SHEPARD], and the purpose of the amendment is not to increase the appropriation, but to make it more plain and specific.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The committee accepts that amendment. That is all right.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I desire to yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN].

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the appropriation proposed in this bill for the purpose of combating that pestiferous insect known in Texas as the cotton-boll weevil is not larger. The amount of damage done by it during the cotton-growing season of 1902 is variously estimated by those who have studied the situation to have been from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars. It was certainly as much as the smaller sum named, and it is possible that it may have exceeded the greater.

But great as was the disaster to the crop of 1902, it was nothing compared to that which threatens the crop of 1903.

We have been crying out in Texas about this enemy to our prosperity and commerce for nearly ten years, but it was not until the ravages of the pest threatened to unbalance the trade of the world that we could command the attention from the authorities which the vastness of the interests imperiled entitled it to receive.

The Secretary of Agriculture, an able, earnest, and honest officer, now comprehends to a degree the seriousness of the situation and went with me before the Committee on Agriculture to ask for money to enable him to cultivate a number of farms under the supervision of his scientists. He believes that he will be able to accomplish much good in that way, and I trust he may.

But I believe that he ought to have gone much further. I think that not only should this appropriation have been made, but that enough more should have been given by the committee and the Congress—to be available in another way—to tempt the services of the best talent outside the Department. There are able men in the country not employed in the Department of Agriculture who would, if a suitable reward was offered them for the use of their time and the exercise of their talents, engage in the study of the boll weevil, and from the employment of so many men of ability and learning we might indulge in even greater hope of finding a really effective remedy.

HISTORY.

Prior to ten years ago little was known in this country of the cotton-boll weevil. All that we are certain of is that it came from Mexico. In that country wherever it has appeared it has put the cotton planters out of business, or nearly so.

Over relatively large areas in which cotton was formerly a prolific and profitable crop in Mexico its cultivation has been entirely discontinued. This is notably true in the great States of Coahuila and Michoacan.

It crossed the Rio Grande into Texas about 1892-93. At first it made slow progress and did little damage, the reason being that at the point of attack there were few plantations of cotton and that the climatic conditions were unpropitious.

The boll weevil does not prosper in very hot and dry weather, and that is what it found in Cameron, Hidalgo, and Duval counties, in Texas. Three years later, having crossed a large intervening space where there is little farming of any sort, it reached the counties of Bee, Karnes, Wilson, Guadalupe, and Bexar. From that point on in its march of destruction the pace has been rapid.

In 1898 it reached Bastrop, Lee, and other counties bordering on the great central Texas black-land cotton region.

To illustrate the progress of the pest, I will print, in connection with my remarks, three maps showing the counties in which the weevil was found in the years of 1895, 1901, and 1903.

At first, as I have already said, the progress of the weevil was not rapid. That was due to the comparative infrequency of cotton plantations in south Texas and to the effect of the hot, dry summers. But when it got into the more humid regions of south central Texas, where it had only to cross a fence to get from one cotton field to another, it traveled more rapidly. How much more rapidly it moved under favorable conditions of greater humidity and more general cultivation can be seen at a glance by comparing the map of 1901 with that of 1903. It will be seen that now only Red River separates it from Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

My friends who represent the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi may well tremble at the prospect. When this insect gets into the Mississippi Valley, where the growth of the cotton stalk is so rank and the foliage so heavy that the ground is always shaded while the crop is growing and maturing, it will, I fear, be impossible to combat it. This fear is shared by the Secretary of Agriculture and he has determined to make a heroic effort to prevent so great a disaster to the country.

The weevil is now in the very heart of the cotton-growing region of Texas, and in the production of cotton Texas is the most important region of the world.

While we do not know with any certainty what the cotton production and consumption is in China, we do know, approximately at least, the production and consumption of the balance of the world, and it is well within the limits of truth to say that Texas supplies the people of the earth with one-fifth of all the cotton they use.

In 1901 the boll-weevil counties in Texas produced 441,810 bales

less than in 1900, and the crop of 1900 was much less than that of 1899 in the same territory. But of course this decrease was not due to the ravages of the insects alone. There were floods and droughts to contend with also.

However, it is safe to say that two-thirds of that decrease was due to the work of the weevil. More than \$6,000,000 worth of cotton was certainly destroyed by them during the year of 1901. The loss was very much greater during the year of 1902.

The Texas cotton crop and its by-products of seed, meal, and oil is worth \$150,000,000 a year, and it is most seriously imperiled right now. To help save it this Congress appropriates the trifling sum of \$35,000.

This is in striking contrast to the half a million recently appropriated to help stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease in New England. That appropriation was perfectly right and should have been made, but the one proposed to meet the crop emergency in the South is absurdly inadequate.

AN UNFORTUNATE COINCIDENCE.

It is particularly unfortunate, Mr. Chairman, that we should be called on to meet this dangerous situation just as the Governments of England and Germany are making unusual efforts to promote the cultivation of cotton in their colonies.

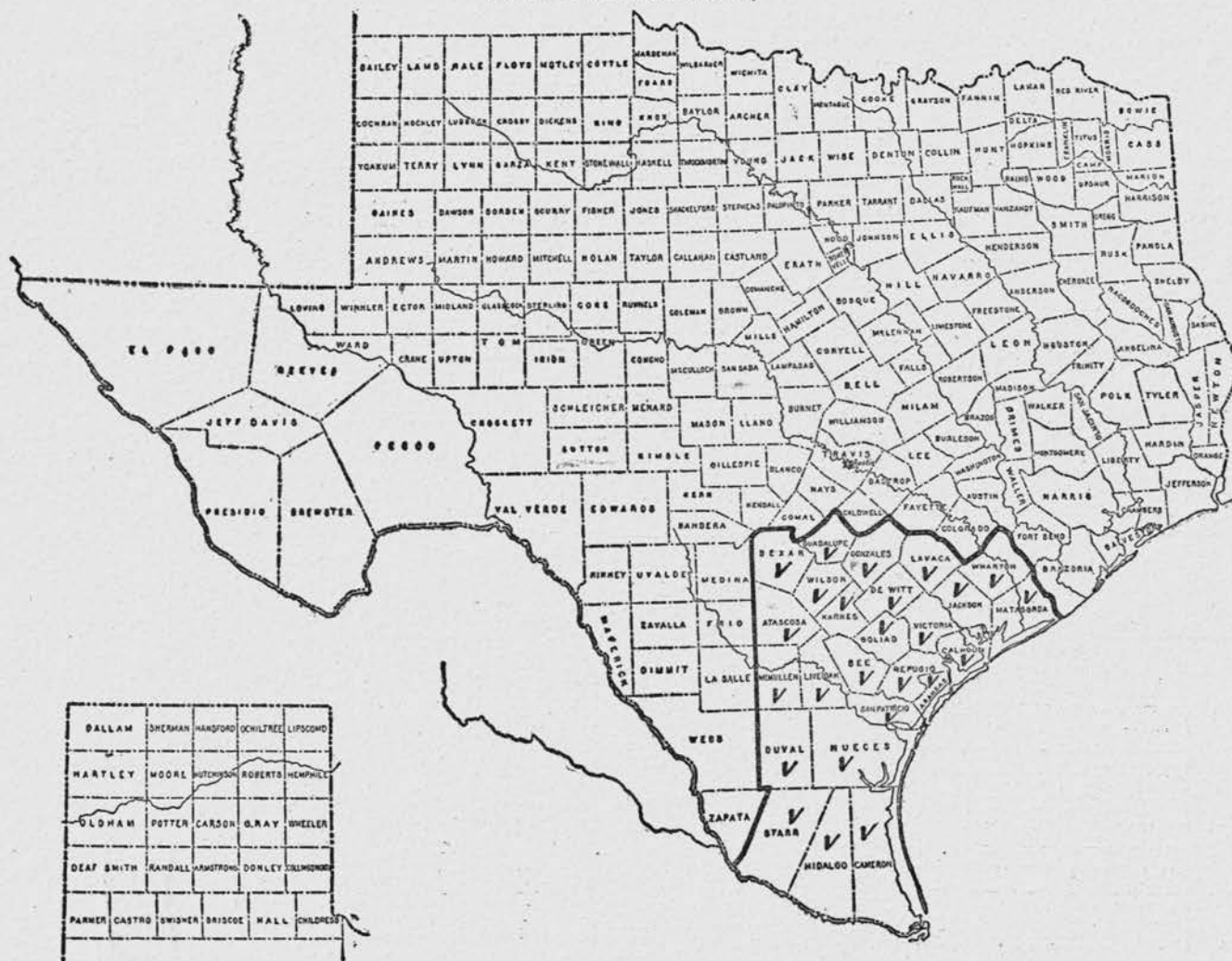
While we supply the world with the greater part of its cotton, we by no means have a monopoly in the cultivation of the plant.

Mexico, Central and South America can and do grow cotton. The Indian crop is an important factor in this great trade, as is that of Egypt. Scientific men and practical farmers have been scouring other continents in search of land that will produce cotton that will compete with that grown in our Southern States.

With intelligent cultivation the crop of China can unquestionably be greatly increased. But the most evident danger of competition is from Africa. The British Government, cooperating through its colonial officers with the landowners of South and West Africa, and with the earnest and intelligent help of the

MAP OF TEXAS SHOWING COUNTIES INFESTED WITH BOLL WEEVIL IN 1895.

Counties infested marked thus: ✓



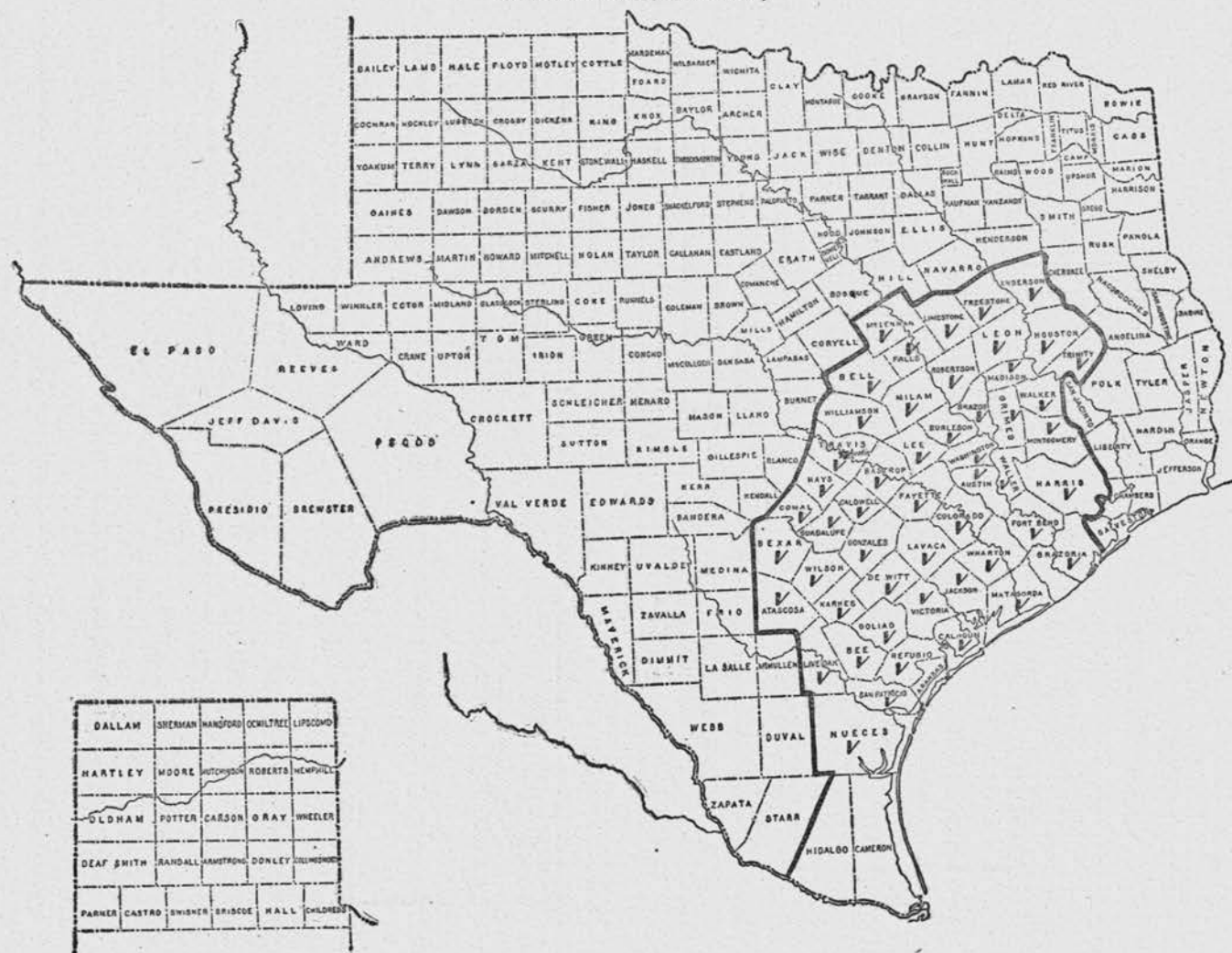
On the 23d of August, 1902, John C. Atkins, secretary of the British Cotton-Growing Association, wrote to the chief of the

Sir C. A. King-Harman, the governor of Sierra Leone, in a letter to the board of trade, says:

The cultivation of cotton, a plant indigenous to west Africa, could be easily extended to an almost unlimited extent and an export trade established if means could be found to gin the cotton in the native centers of cultivation. The machine for the purpose should be simple in construction, not liable to get out of order nor requiring skilled manipulation, strong, portable, and worked by hand.

Messrs. Platt & Bros. & Co., Limited, manufacturers of machinery, supplied the ginning machines free of charge and offered to send others without cost to other parts of Africa.

Counties infested marked thus: ✓



The unmeasured possibilities of cotton growing in Sierra Leone are clearly set forth in the following letters and newspaper clipping:

SIERRA LEONE, September 1, 1902.

Messrs. ELDER DEMPSTER & Co., Liverpool.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a small sample of cotton grown from the seed sent out by Sir Alfred Jones to the governor of Sierra Leone some time ago, produced at Mabang. * * * It was planted the last week in May, and in less than three months had produced a crop. The Doctor informs me that the sample sent is not a fair specimen of what might be produced under better conditions.

First, the seed was planted rather early in the year. The best time for planting cotton in this part of Africa is the first week in September. Second, the soil was worked with the ordinary native implements, which only scratched the earth. Third, a large portion of the seed was in an unhealthy state, but he says that, having now got fresh seed from a crop raised on the soil, he will replant, and hopes for better results. What are needed, the Doctor says, for producing the best results are plowing the soil with the help of a mule and a cotton plow. Nowhere in Africa have these helps been employed by the natives in the production of cotton. The samples usually seen and from which the natives manufacture the millions of country cloths are cultivated with their ordinary tools or grow wild and prepared for the market with the hand. Their cotton can not, therefore, be compared to cotton produced in America under the most favorable conditions.

Who can tell the agricultural possibilities of Africa under the agencies and manipulation of civilized knowledge? If with Dr. Cole's limited means he has produced an acre of cotton in three months, why may not a thousand or 10,000 acres be produced at the same time with adequate capital? Liverpool, with the capital she can command, ought to be able to put on the Liverpool market by next September at least 1,000 tons of cotton, and go on doubling the production until she shall be largely independent of America. Dr. Cole has promised to write to you.

Yours, faithfully,

ED. W. BLYDEN.

In a subsequent letter Dr. Cole writes as follows:

If I had implements for plowing the soil, the yield of cotton to the acre would be much larger and the quality superior. I need one or two mules, which shall be the property of the sender if they wish it to be so, and I will produce cotton in their interest; also, a good plow and one root puller.

The Egyptian cotton grows excellently here on the Malang soil all along the extensive valley watered by the Ribbi River, and from my present experience I found that two crops of cotton a year are possible.

Extract from the Sierra Leone Weekly News, September 27, 1902:

The country is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton, an article which now seems increasing in demand, and his opinion is that the British Cotton Growing Association could not do better than take in hand for their objects the Bandajuma district. It is far superior as a cotton-producing country to either Yoruba or the Gold Coast. It is nearer to England, as large portions of it lie on the seacoast, and it is far more accessible than any other cotton-producing region in West Africa. Besides, cotton has not to be introduced; it grows everywhere, and the natives know how to cultivate it. Dr. Blyden made a journey into the hinterland some years ago and saw cotton growing. In nearly every village more than a sufficiency was grown for the use of the people of the town and the overplus was permitted to waste. He has seen stalks even from American seed producing good cotton for eight successive years. The plant, having no frost to interfere with it, is perennial.

From Nigeria the high commissioner sends word to the British spinners that cotton is grown by the natives of his colony, and that it has great strength of fiber and the qualities that will make a good yarn. He has energetically undertaken the development of the industry, and is aiding the new plantations with all the powers of the government.

Sir William McGregor, the governor of Lagos, says that cotton has been grown for many years in his colony, and leaves no doubt in the mind of anyone who reads his report that the yield can be vastly increased.

From Gambia and the Gold Coast the governors sent such encouraging reports that experts have been sent out to those colonies to inaugurate new cotton plantations.

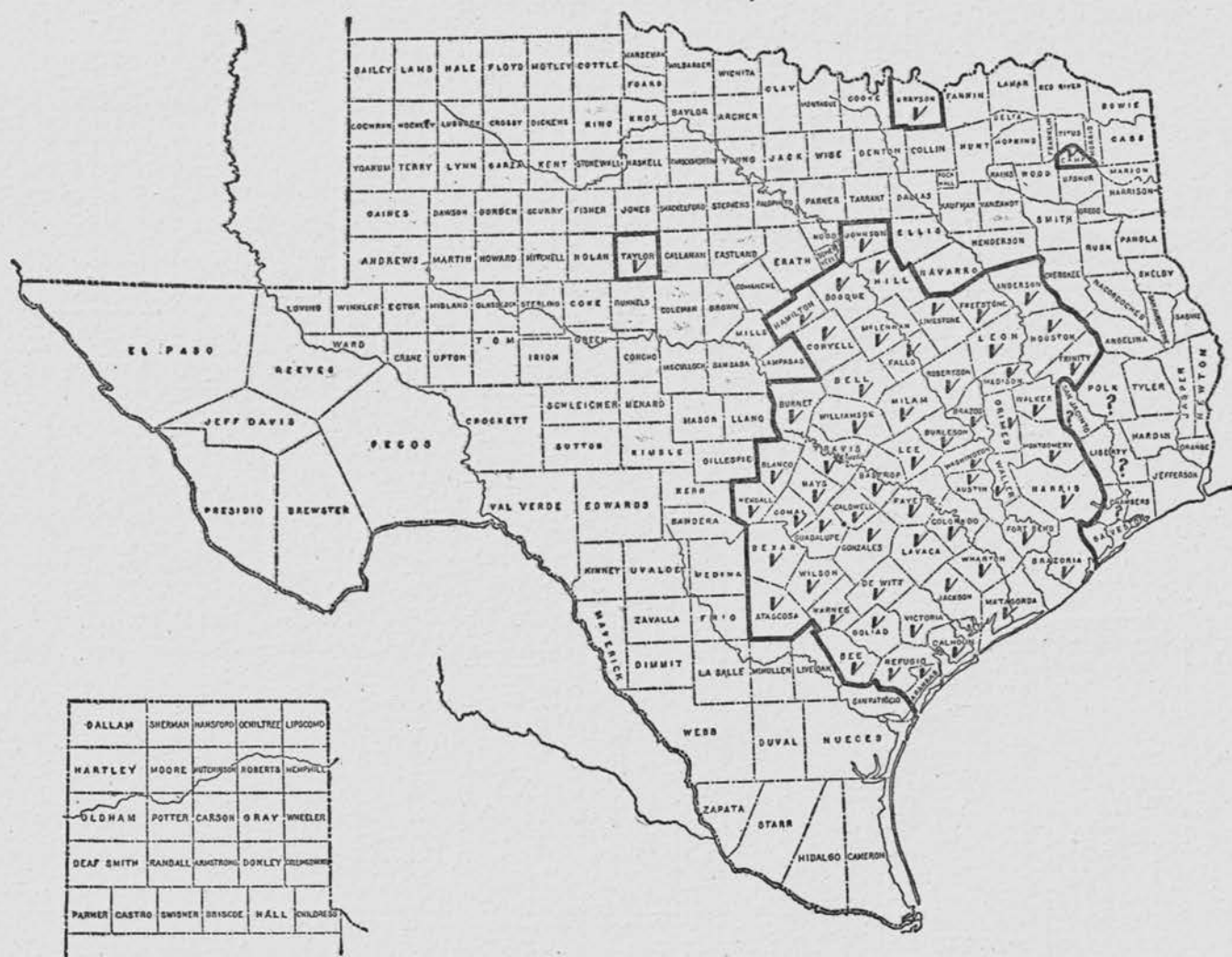
British Central Africa is also a candidate for the honor and the profit of supplying English spinners with their raw material. Cotton of good quality has been grown there.

On the question of labor Mr. William Ewing, a Scotch merchant who trades there, says:

Labor is fairly plentiful. The ordinary rate of wages for unskilled workmen, in districts where labor is obtained locally, is only 1s. 6d. per fortnight.

MAP OF TEXAS SHOWING COUNTIES INFESTED WITH BOLL WEEVIL IN 1902.

Counties infested marked thus: ✓



in full. Probably, however, workers would require to be brought from a distance, and I should think it would be necessary to calculate on, say, a total cost of 10s. to 12s. per month per man to cover traveling expenses, wages, food, etc.

From Rhodesia and north Borneo, from the East and the West Indies, reports of the most encouraging character were received.

The British North Borneo Company reports that excellent cotton can be grown, that labor is cheap, and the climate suitable.

An official (of the Government) sends a letter from Rhodesia in which he says:

COTTON TREES.

During my patrols along the Zambesi River my attention has on various occasions been arrested by the cotton bushes, which in some localities grow wild in great profusion. According to the native, the plant was first brought into the country from Portuguese territory.

It was at one time extensively cultivated at almost every kraal along the river, and coarse, but strong and serviceable, cloth woven by the natives. With the advent of white traders and settlers the industry practically died out. It is, however, still carried on in a few places, while the number of cotton plants growing wild testify to its former importance. The fact of the natives having at one time generally cultivated the cotton bush, and that it continues to grow wild for years after cultivation has ceased, seems to show that the soil and climate are extremely favorable to the growth of this plant. It therefore appears to me that here there is a field open for enterprise in the growing of cotton.

The labor difficulty would, I believe, be nonexistent, as at the dense population centers which exist in various places on the Zambesi River it should be easy to induce the native women to work by the day on the plantations, as is done in other parts of the world.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The alliance between England and Germany for the prosecution of claims against the little Government of Venezuela is only a political counterpart of that between English and German cotton spinners. Both are aimed at America and Americans.

The following correspondence between the British Cotton Growing Association of Oldham and the Colonial Economy Committee of Berlin shows the understanding between the German and English spinners who have the common purpose of finding cotton plantations elsewhere than in North America.

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO TOGO LAND.

A letter having been sent to the chairman of the colonial economy committee, Berlin, asking for information about the German expedition, the following replies have been received:

WEISSER HIRSCH, NEAR DRESDEN,
DR. LAHMANN'S SANITARIUM,
August 23, 1902.

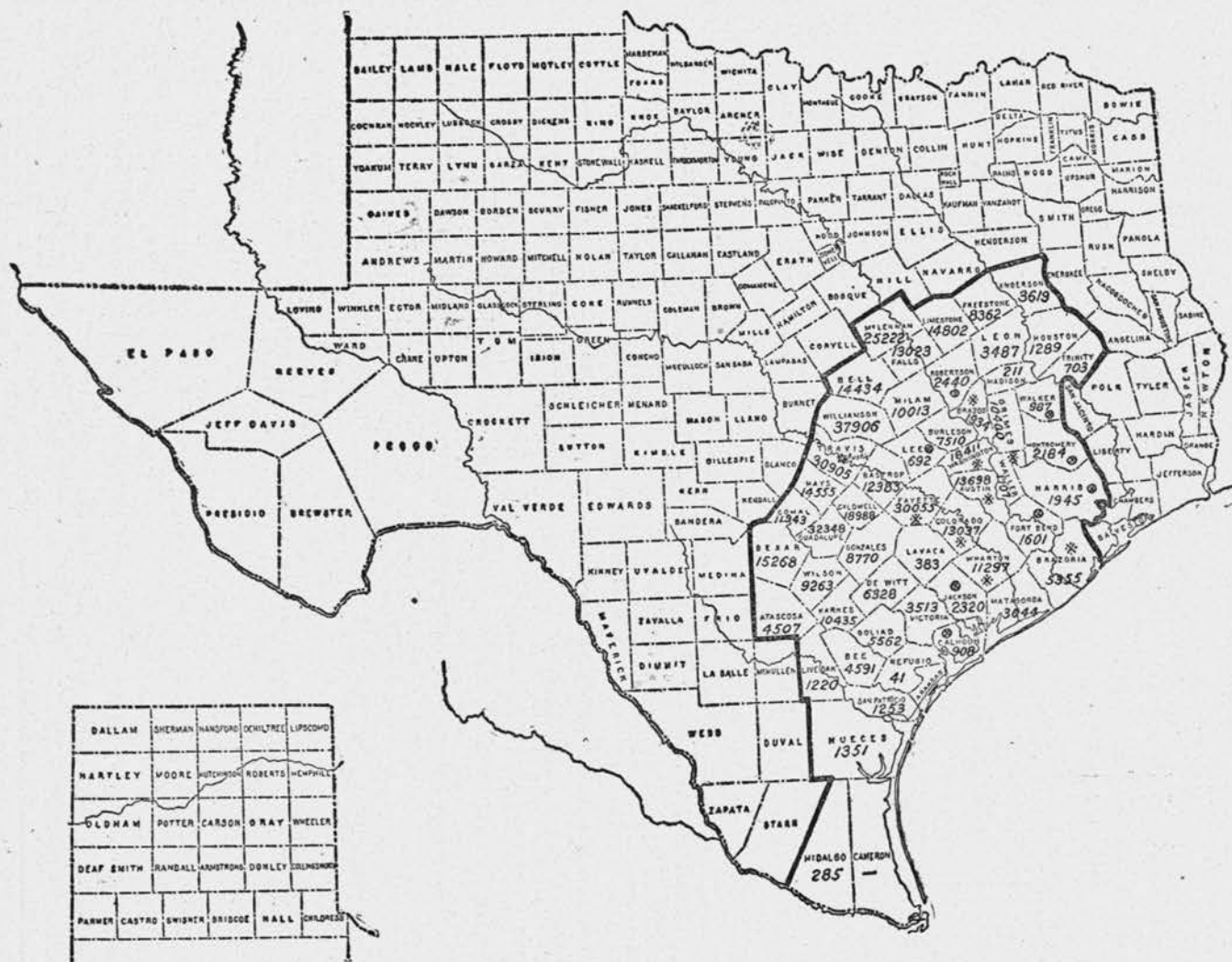
MR. JOHN E. NEWTON,
Lynwood, Oldham.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 19th found me here, where I stay for some weeks. Its contents were of the highest interest for me, since I was always convinced that the English and German cotton industry depend equally on a more assured supply of cotton, especially long-stapled cotton. It is a very precarious state of affairs to see a yearly consumption of more than 5,000,000 bales (Austria included) dependent on the good will of the United States and to see the overwhelming progress which American consumption makes every year.

It is clear that the Americans very soon will find out their monopoly and will prefer to send us goods instead of raw cotton.

The English and German colonies in West, South, East, and Central Africa are cotton growing districts catexochen. I received already about 50 bales Togo cotton, native, American, and Egyptian seed, long-stapled cotton samples from Kamerun and East Africa. In my opinion the cotton from native Togo seed is the best, better than American, especially suited for underwear. The direction of all the experiments for cotton growing in the German colonies lies in the hands of the "Colonial Wirtschaftlichen Comité, Berlin, Unter den Linden." I sent these gentlemen this morning a telegram informing them of your and Mr. Baerlein's letters and proposed a combination of English and German cotton-growing interests. As you see from the inclosed reply the comité is quite ready to comply with my suggestion and begs you to make propositions for combined action.

MAP OF TEXAS SHOWING DECREASE IN PRODUCTION OF COTTON (IN 500-POUND BALES) IN COUNTIES INFESTED WITH BOLL WEEVIL IN 1901 AS COMPARED WITH 1900.

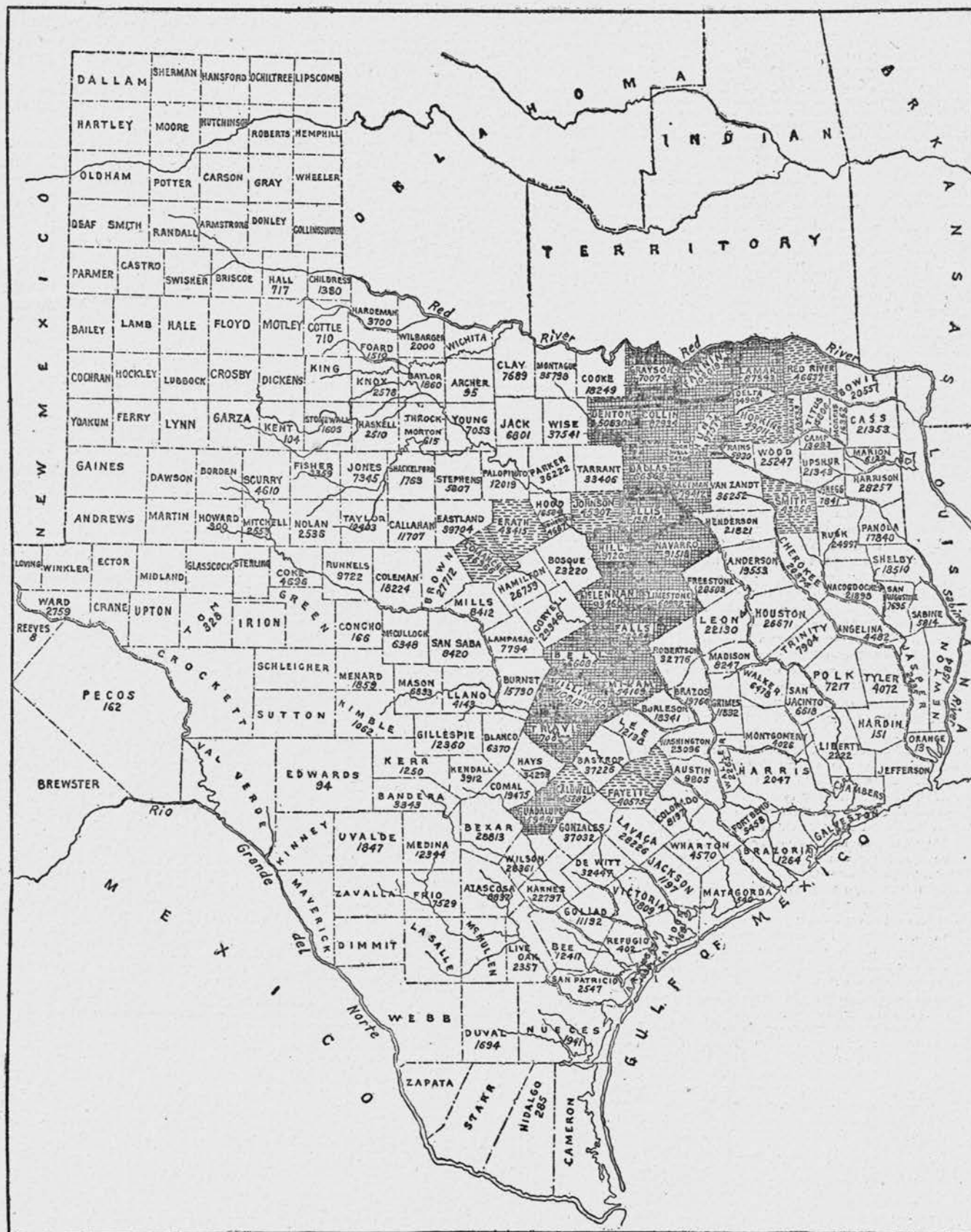


⊗ Increase.

⊙ As compared with production of 1899. The crop of 1900 was subjected to disastrous overflows, and in consequence the yield was much short of the average.

Total decrease in production in 1901 in counties infested with boll weevil, as compared with 1900, 441,810 bales of 500 pounds.

MAP OF TEXAS SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON BY COUNTIES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1900 (BULLETIN No. 98, UNITED STATES CENSUS).



Samples of the different growths of cotton will be forwarded to you. The comite is assisted by the German Government, the colonial amt, and the German cotton industry. Our funds are, I am sorry to say, much smaller than yours.

Awaiting your good news, I am, dear sir, your most obedient,

EMIL STARK.

Copy of telegram inclosed:

"Agree to joint action with English Cotton Growing Society. Place our experience and samples at their disposal. Await proposals of the society how can work together in a practical manner."

Copy of letter dated Berlin, August 28, 1902, to the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, Oldham:

"We have taken considerable interest in the endeavors of your chamber of commerce, in connection with other chambers of commerce and of gentlemen interested in the cotton industry, to promote the cultivation of cotton in the English colonies, and particularly in West Africa. It may perhaps be known to you that this committee has for some years occupied itself with the furtherance of cotton growing in the German colonies, particularly in Togo (West Africa), and in German East Africa, by making practical trials in these places.

"As we believe that we can assume that the results of our joint endeavors for the furtherance of cotton growing in Africa are of equal interest to both of us, we beg to propose to you to exchange with you the reports as to the measures taken for this purpose and the results obtained. We have forwarded to you by same post, per book post, the printed report concerning the cotton expedition to Togo of 1901, which we recommend to your notice.

"We await with interest the favor of your communications, and are,

"Yours, etc.,

"THE COLONIAL ECONOMY COMMITTEE."

BERLIN, September 3, 1902.

THE COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION,
(Care of Mr. J. E. NEWTON) Lymwood, Oldham.

DEAR SIR: Director Stark, of Chemnitz, informed us of the formation of your Cotton Growing Association and of the offer which you made for working conjointly with our committee for the introduction of cotton growing in West Africa.

As desired by you we send you by same post a packet with the report of 1901 on our cotton expedition to Togo, and we also send you sample of the four different qualities which were cropped the first year.

As regards the questions put by Mr. Stark respecting our cotton industry in Togo, we beg to reply:

The result of the first year you will find in the report, pages 4 and 6. The amount which has been placed at our disposal by the parties interested in it is 79,000 marks (£3,950).

The plan which has been formulated by our committee as to the continuation of the experiments of cotton culture in Togo you will find on page 7 of the report. The estimate for carrying through this plan for two years amounts to 125,000 marks. This amount has again been placed at the disposal of the committee by parties interested in it and in colonial industry.

Any further information which you may desire we shall be glad to give you. In accordance with our telegram to Mr. Stark, dated 23d August, of which Mr. Stark has sent you a copy, we now await your definite proposals for practical joint action.

And remain, yours, very truly

COLONIAL ECONOMY COMMITTEE.
(Signed by Chairman and Secretary.)

I could submit further citations to show that in all parts of the vast British Empire where the climate is not a positive barrier intelligent men, backed by all the resources of a powerful government, are trying to find some means of escape from the necessity of buying cotton grown in the United States, and that the Germans in their colonies and the Russians in Central Asia are also in the way of becoming dangerous competitors of the American planter.

It will not do for us to sit down in fancied security. Our own spinners from year to year use a greater percentage of the American crop. This has alarmed the French, English, and German manufacturers, and they think that in order to save their trade they must either find a new source of supply of the raw material or move their spindles to the United States. Like sensible men they have decided to try to develop cotton plantations under their own flags and behind their own tariff laws.

The ravages of insects will certainly decrease the yield of cotton in this country and that will mean higher prices. Higher prices now and a decreased American yield will do as like conditions did during the civil war—force the cultivation of cotton elsewhere.

The development in South America (notably Brazil), in India, and in Egypt, which occurred in the sixties, is a piece of history which we can not afford to forget. We must not have another famine unless we are willing to see our supremacy as a cotton-growing country put in serious jeopardy or pass away entirely.

Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, shipowners and merchants, have agreed to transport to England, free of charge for a number of years, all the cotton grown in British Africa.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I will print a letter recently received from the consul-general of the United States in London, the Hon. H. Clay Evans.

I will also print some tables, compiled at my request by the Texas railway managers, which show where the weevil has appeared and the extent of damage done to the crops by the insect.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
London, December 11, 1902.

HON. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, M. C., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to state in reply to your inquiry of the 29th ultimo that there is an effort being made by the spinners, merchants, shipowners, etc., to encourage the growing of cotton in Africa. This is, as I am informed, for the double purpose of giving the users, the consumers, or manufacturers of cotton and cotton cloths a wider market, rendering them, as they say, less dependent, and at the same time it is an effort to encourage the native there in habits of industry, thereby making him a producer, improving his condition. To this end I am told 200 tons of cotton seed was sent there as a present toward stimulating an effort in that direction.

I addressed a letter to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. on the subject of transportation of the cotton, on the line of your inquiry. They have given me a very courteous reply, in which they say, "We have agreed to carry cotton free, with a view of trying to create a trade in west Africa and provide the natives with some profitable employment. Of course if it comes along in very large quantities we would not be able to continue the freight-free system."

This I quote from their letter to me, signed by Sir Alfred L. Jones, who is the controlling spirit in the Elder, Dempster & Co. navigation lines. He is himself a very wealthy man, besides he has unlimited financial backing. He is known and recognized as a man of wide information, practical, and progressive. He has, during the past eighteen months, as I am informed, instituted methods and reforms in the island of Jamaica that promise much good for the people there.

Very respectfully,

H. CLAY EVANS, Consul-General.

Statement by agents of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, in Texas, as to the occurrence and damage done by the cotton boll weevil.

[Supplied through the courtesy of Col. L. J. Polk, general manager.]

Dallas branch.—Alvarado, appeared late in 1902, little damage; Midlothian, appeared late in 1900, damage 25 per cent; Duncanville, appeared late in 1902, damage small; Wylie, appeared in 1892(?), damage 66½ per cent; Honey Grove, appeared late in 1902, damage light; Pecan Gap, appeared late in 1902, damage light; Roxton, appeared late in 1902, damage 25 per cent.

San Angelo branch.—Belton, appeared in 1900, damage 50 per cent; Nolanville, appeared in 1901, damage 25 per cent; Killeen, appeared in 1901, damage 66½ per cent; Copetas Cove, appeared in 1902, damage 10 per cent; Lampasas, appeared in 1902, damage small; Lometa, appeared in 1901, damage 50 per cent; Mullen, appeared in 1902, damage 10 per cent; Santa Anna, appeared in 1901, damage 30 per cent; Talpa, appeared in 1900, damage 30 per cent; Miles, appeared in 1902, damage 10 per cent; San Angelo, appeared in 1902, damage small.

Northern division.—Cleburne, appeared in 1901, unable to estimate damage; Crowley, appeared in 1902, damage 25 per cent; Fort Worth, appeared in 1902, damage small; Saginaw, appeared in 1900, unable to estimate damage; Justin, appeared in 1902, damage slight; Ponder, appearance unknown, damage 50 per cent; Valley View, appearance unknown, damage 16½ per cent; Marietta, Ind. T., appeared in 1900, damage 5 per cent; Berwyn, appeared in 1900, damage insignificant.

Southern division.—Agents report from 30 stations, all but one (Meridian) showing the presence of the weevil. The earliest occurrence noted was at Rosenberg, south Texas, in 1897, and the latest at McGregor, central Texas, in 1902. Estimates of damage vary from 5 per cent at the point of latest occurrence to 75 per cent at Wallis and a few other stations.

Beaumont division.—Twenty-one station agents make reports. Twenty report damage of from 20 to 90 per cent.

Weatherford branch.—Three stations reported. One reports a damage of 20 per cent, one 50 per cent, and one that the weevil has not appeared.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

G. H. Turner, esq., general freight agent, sends reports from 19 cotton-raising counties on the line of his road.

All report the presence of the weevil.

The smallest estimate of damage is from Houston County, in east Texas, where the weevil first appeared in 1901, which is 25 per cent, and the greatest from Montgomery, Williamson, and Grimes, the latter three reporting a loss of 60 per cent through the ravages of the insects.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

Through the courtesy of J. W. Allen, esq., of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas, reports have been received from all the stations of that line. Fifty-two agents report the presence of the weevil, and that the crop was damaged in 1902 as much as 66½ per cent in counties where the weevil has been for three or four years, down to 7 per cent only in counties where it appeared in 1902.

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY.

This line, through its general agent, Mr. Martin, makes the following report:

SAN ANTONIO AND ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY COMPANY,
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
San Antonio, Tex., December 6, 1902.

MR. M. D. MONSERRATE,
Vice-President and General Manager.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of November 19, and returning letter from Hon. J. L. SLAYDEN, under date of November 18, I beg to give you the following summary of reports we have received from our agents at principal cotton-shipping stations as to the cotton-boll weevil pest.

The boll weevil has made its appearance at all points on our line with the exception of those located in Kerr County (Kerrville branch). The first appearances, and estimates made by our agents of the percentage of damage to last season's crop, are as follows:

Alice branch.—First appearance in 1892 and 1893. Damage about 75 per cent at Mathis; slight at Alice; presumably account of the dry weather.

Kenedy and Corpus Christi and Rockport branches.—First appearance in 1893 and 1894. Estimates of damage range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent.

Yoakum and San Antonio divisions.—First appearance in 1895 to 1897 and 1898. Estimates of damage range from 10 per cent to 50 per cent.

Kerrville branch.—A slight appearance of the weevil in Kendall County noted in 1901 and 1902, but no great damage.

Houston division.—First appearance, Lavaca and Colorado counties in 1897 and 1898, Fort Bend and Harris counties in 1899. Estimates of damage range from 25 per cent to 80 per cent.

Lockhart branch.—First appearance, Gonzales County in 1897 and 1898; Caldwell County in 1899. Estimates of damage range from 50 to 66½ per cent.

Waco division.—First appearance, Lavaca County in 1898; Fayette County in 1899; Lee and Milan counties in 1899 and 1900; Falls County, 1901; McLennan County in 1901 and 1902. Estimates of damage range from 35 to 75 per cent.

Answering the last question, most of the agents report the general opinion that the weevil will increase, and if some method of extermination is not discovered they will eventually prevent the profitable raising of cotton in this part of the country.

Yours, truly,

E. J. MARTIN.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

W. G. Van Vleck, esq., general manager of the Southern Pacific system, sends the following report, which I ask leave to print in full.

STATIONS BETWEEN HOUSTON AND SAN ANTONIO.

Station.	Has boll weevil appeared in your county?	When did it first appear?	Proportion of crop destroyed this year.	Any satisfactory remedy discovered or applied?	Outlook for crop and increase of weevil.	Remarks.
Missouri City.....	Yes.....	1899	Per cent. 50	None.....	Weather conditions control.	Cloudy weather more favorable.
Sartartia.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	Crop will be destroyed entirely.	
Richmond.....	do.....	1899	25	do.....	Discouraging.....	Early planting and picking of punctured bolls.
Rosenberg.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	
East Bernard.....	do.....	1897	75	do.....	do.....	
Eagle Lake.....	do.....	1898	75	do.....	do.....	Will not plant cotton.
Alleyton.....	do.....	1899	50	do.....	do.....	Will increase and stop planting.
Ellinger.....	do.....	1890	65	do.....	do.....	Decrease the acreage.
La Grange.....	do.....	1898	50	None; all failed.....	do.....	Severe winter was only setback they received.
Columbus.....	do.....	1896	80	None.....	do.....	Depends on weather; hot, dry weather unfavorable.
Glidden.....	do.....	1898	60	None; all failed.....	do.....	Farmers claim increasing every year.
Weimar.....	do.....	1899	50	None.....	do.....	Stop the cultivation of cotton.
Engle.....	do.....	1897	60	do.....	do.....	Increasing and will continue.
Schulenberg.....	do.....	1899	50	do.....	do.....	Steadily increasing and ruin the industry.
Flatonia.....	do.....	1898	60	do.....	do.....	Do.
Waelder.....	do.....	1896	40	do.....	do.....	Destroy the crop.
Harwood.....	do.....	1898	66	do.....	do.....	Do.
Gonzales.....	do.....	1897	40	do.....	do.....	Prospects they will increase.
Luling.....	do.....	1900	50	do.....	do.....	Increase very evident.
Kingsbury.....	do.....	1898	50	None; arsenic very little effect.	do.....	Ruin the country; farmers worked very hard to keep them down.
Sequin.....	do.....	1899	50	None.....	do.....	Increasing and moving north.
Marion.....	do.....	1899	10	None; burning has restricted.	do.....	Not increased, account of extremely dry season.
Schertz.....	do.....	1900	50	do.....	do.....	Will destroy cotton industry.
Converse.....	do.....	1900	25	do.....	do.....	Increase and damage more and more.
San Antonio.....	do.....	1899	10	None; poison of no effect; burning fields has restricted.	do.....	
Lacoste.....	do.....	1898	10	None.....	do.....	
Hondo.....	do.....	1901	10	do.....	do.....	

STATIONS BETWEEN ROSENBERG AND BEEVILLE.

Beasley.....	Yes.....	1896	25	None.....	Discouraging.....	Thought will increase yearly.
Kendleton.....	do.....	1899	55	do.....	do.....	Regarded as only question of time.
Hungerford.....	do.....	1897-98	50	do.....	do.....	Undoubtedly will increase.
Wharton.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	Increasing and yield being reduced.
Pledger.....	do.....	1899	50	do.....	do.....	Do.
Van Vleck.....	do.....	1899	66	do.....	do.....	Regarded as a lost crop.
Pierce.....	do.....	1898	60	do.....	do.....	Do.
El Campo.....	do.....	1898	66	do.....	do.....	Do.
Louise.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	Will increase and ruin crop.
Ganado.....	do.....	1900	65	do.....	do.....	If increases, crop will be abandoned.
Edna.....	do.....	1896	60	do.....	do.....	But little cotton will be planted.
Inez.....	do.....	1897	75	do.....	do.....	Increasing and yield less.
Victoria.....	do.....	1894-95	30	None; no sure method; considerable experimenting.	do.....	Increasing; no top crop made on account of weevil.
Thomaston.....	do.....	1898	50	None.....	do.....	Increasing and reduced yield.
Cuero.....	do.....	1896	25	do.....	do.....	Do.
Fannin.....	do.....	1897	30	do.....	do.....	Do.
Goliad.....	do.....	1895	20	None; paris green and London purple not satisfactory.	do.....	Do.
Berclair.....	do.....	1898	15	None.....	do.....	Increasing and reduced yield; dry weather.
Beeville.....	do.....	1893	10	do.....	do.....	Increasing; good season; more numerous.
Point Lavaca.....	do.....	1898	50	do.....	do.....	Increasing; hot, dry weather checked them.

a Fully.

b Dry season.

c Destroyed fall crop.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word merely for the purpose of saying that I am a member of the Committee on Agriculture, as my friend from Texas knows, and am the representative of the cotton States, being the only one from the cotton States upon that committee. The committee gave for this purpose every dollar which is recommended by the Department, and all that they said they could use at this time. I say this merely in justice to the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Division of Statistics, Salaries: One statistician, who shall be chief of division, \$3,000; 1 assistant statistician, who shall be assistant chief of division, \$2,200; 3 clerks class 4, \$5,400; 4 clerks class 3, \$6,400; 5 clerks class 2, \$7,000; 8 clerks class 1, \$9,000; 10 clerks, at \$1,000 each, \$10,000; 4 clerks, at \$840 each, \$3,360; in all, \$46,960.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add after line 11, page 41, the following: "Provided, No part of this fund shall be used in duplicating work done by the Census Bureau."

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is self-explanatory. We had this question up and it was fully discussed at the time that we created the permanent Census Bureau. This amendment is only intended to provide that

they shall not duplicate the work done in the permanent Census Bureau.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. GRAFF. Will the gentleman from Nebraska be kind enough to inform us what the interpretation of that amendment is? Who is to determine what shall be done in the statistical line in the Census Bureau and what in the Agricultural Department?

Mr. BURKETT. That will be attended to by the proper disbursing officer. Under this amendment he could not pay out money for duplicate work.

Mr. GRAFF. I am as anxious as anyone to avoid duplication, but if the effect of this amendment would be to cast upon the Census Bureau the burden of collecting agricultural statistics I am against the proposition, because that matter was investigated at great length in the Committee on Agriculture, and we had before us not only the Secretary of the Department, but the Director of the Census, and according to the testimony of Director Merriam himself, he said it would cost tremendously more—I think \$400,000 more—for the Census Bureau to gather the same statistics which is at present done by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HULL. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. GRAFF. Yes.

Mr. HULL. If the amendment is adopted, could not the Census Bureau, by taking up any line of work, shut the Agricultural Department out entirely?

Mr. GRAFF. Yes.

Mr. HULL. And they will do it. It is a dangerous thing to put in the bill.

Mr. GRAFF. I notice the gentleman from Nebraska gave an answer which was very vague.

Mr. BURKETT. Oh, no. It simply provides that these funds shall not be available for duplicating work that the Census Bureau does. We have provided what the Census Bureau shall do, and if the Director has been before the committee and has said that he could not do it without being more expensive than the other Department, he is not going to take up that part of the work.

The only thing here is to prevent the duplication of statistical work. I believe, and the majority of the members of this House believe, that the various bureaus do duplicate the statistics which we want done and intend shall be done by the Census Bureau. Now, let us put in this provision—that if you do duplicate the work you can not have the money that we appropriate. A year or two ago I had something to say about the new Census Bureau. I said that there would be work that must be done in the various departments that you could not transfer, and I believe it is proper when we make a special appropriation to do statistical work to say to them, "You can not go on without any limit; you must have regard for the statistical bureau that we have created, and if you do duplicate statistical work you can not have it paid for."

Mr. GRAFF. Now, I want to ask the gentleman another question, whether this present amendment would not leave things in this shape: That the Director of the Census would be obliged to carry out all of the scope of statistical work which is given him by existing law, and that this would practically prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from carrying on his agricultural statistical work?

Mr. BURKETT. I do not see how.

Mr. GRAFF. Now, if we are going to do that, let us know that we are doing it, and let us look the question in the face and determine it intelligently, and not adopt an amendment here which may operate as a surprise to a great many of us. I think we are competent to meet the question and determine it. When I entered upon the investigation of the question whether we could transfer the statistical work in the Agricultural Department into the Census Bureau, I started in with the inclination in favor of that transfer, but after a very exhaustive examination into the subject by the committee I changed my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] is recognized.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois have five minutes more.

Mr. GRAFF. Mr. Chairman, I supposed I had the floor in my own right.

Mr. BURLESON. I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. When the gentleman from Nebraska sat down the gentleman from Illinois desired to ask him some questions. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired and the Chair then recognized the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I do earnestly hope that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] will not be adopted. Its effect will be to practically strip the Division of Statistics in the Agricultural Department of any authority to gather statistical information with reference to the production of cotton, wheat, and other cereals. I am as earnestly opposed as the gentleman from Nebraska to the duplication of statistics—

Mr. BURKETT. Is the work which the gentleman mentions, and of which he apprehends the Agricultural Department will be stripped, is that work provided for in the Census Bureau?

Mr. BURLESON. Partially so.

Mr. BURKETT. Then, if there is such a provision, why should the work be duplicated?

Mr. BURLESON. I will give the gentleman the reasons if he will patiently listen.

I am as earnestly opposed as any member on this floor to the duplication of statistical work by the various bureaus and divisions. There can not be any division of opinion that duplication in this respect should be avoided. But, Mr. Chairman, I protest earnestly in the name of the producers of cotton and wheat against depriving the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department of its authority to gather statistics relating to agricultural products.

I protest against this attempt to turn over this work to the Census Bureau. The reason for my position is this: For some

years the Agricultural Department has been gathering statistics with reference to the output of cotton and wheat. Since it has engaged in this statistical work it has saved the producers of cotton and wheat millions of dollars. If there is any interference with this work now, it can only come because of ill-considered suggestions of economy, honestly made in this instance by the gentleman from Nebraska, or because of influences emanating from the speculative element on the New York or the New Orleans cotton exchanges.

I have as high a regard for the Director of the Census as any man on this floor. I have as much confidence in his integrity and his ability. Notwithstanding I am a member of the Census Committee, I protest against permitting the Census Bureau, if it is to become a part of the department of commerce, stripping the statistical bureau of the Agricultural Department of its authority to gather wheat and cotton statistics, and conferring it upon the Census Bureau, and that is what will be done if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska is adopted.

It is to the interest of all to avoid the duplication of statistics. One reason being that if there is duplication there must necessarily be conflict, and the people will lose confidence in their value. If the Census Bureau was to remain an independent bureau I would not object to this amendment, but as we all know there is a pending bill creating a department of commerce, and it is to embrace the Census Bureau, as I understand it. The Census Bureau gathering agricultural statistics as an independent bureau is one thing, but the Census Bureau under the department of commerce to gather cotton statistics must be viewed by me as an entirely different proposition. I will make my meaning plain. We all know there is naturally an antagonism or conflict of interest between the producer and the manufacturer of any given product. To illustrate, the producer of cotton and the producer of wheat want to get as high a price as they can for their product. It is to the interest of the manufacturer of cotton or the miller to buy the product they desire to manufacture as cheap as possible. Now, if the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department is deprived of its present authority—if this authority is given to the Census Bureau—and if the Census Bureau is to be covered under the department of commerce, and a man should be placed at the head of the department of commerce who would magnify the importance of the manufacturing interests of these products, unquestionably the interests of the producers of cotton and wheat would suffer if the gathering of these statistics were given to the Census Bureau.

It is reasonable to believe that the commercial or manufacturing interests will ultimately dominate in the department of commerce. If the Census Bureau is to be placed under the department of commerce, as a representative of the producers of cotton I shall oppose the transfer of the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department to the Census Bureau at all times, because I believe that if it is so transferred ultimately the commercial interests or the manufacturing interests will dominate that great department and the interests of the producers will suffer.

Mr. MADDOX. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BURLESON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MADDOX. What was your argument in favor of the creation of the Census Bureau?

Mr. BURLESON. I wanted to prevent the duplication of statistical work; and I state now—

Mr. MADDOX. The gentleman does not understand me. I ask what was his argument in favor of creating the Census Bureau—whether when we created that Bureau it was not with the idea of vesting in it this authority to collect statistics for these other departments?

Mr. BURLESON. My object was then and is now to prevent the duplication of statistical work; and I assert emphatically that if the Census Bureau were to remain an independent bureau, and was not to be placed under the new department of commerce, I would not oppose this amendment. But if the Census Bureau is to be covered under the department of commerce we all know, as intelligent men, that the great commercial interests, the great manufacturing interests of this country will ultimately dominate that department, and that the interests of the agriculturists, in so far as the gathering of statistics is concerned, will suffer when placed under its control.

Where does the support of this suggestion come from, aside from the distinguished gentleman who offered the amendment and who advocates it ably and sincerely on the ground of economy? As I stated a moment ago, it comes from the cotton gamblers on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges. The Secretary of Agriculture made a most elaborate and conclusive argument against the disturbance of this statistical division, having in mind the very suggestion made by the gentleman from Nebraska. The Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association, consisting of 600 delegates, met at Macon, Ga., less than ninety days ago and protested against the disturbance of the

work as it is now being done by the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department. Every farmer in this country is opposed to such a change, and if there is any interest behind this movement save that of the cotton gambler I do not know where it is to be found.

We must remember that cotton is the great staple crop of the United States, not even excepting wheat, and from the very minute the seed is put in the ground, and even before it is in the ground, the shrewdest men in the world are there representing the English spinners and the New England and Southern manufacturers, and are constantly engaged in making and publishing estimates of what the crop is going to be, the effect of which, of course, is felt in the price paid for our cotton.

We can not stop this practice, but at the same time we ought to have some means of offsetting the evil effect of it upon the producers by having an impartial tribunal, an impartial instrumentality, to make an estimate for the cotton producer, not that it is to be an inaccurate estimate, but to make known to him the real truth of the situation, if possible, in order that he may govern himself accordingly.

Gentlemen, I have been a producer of cotton for many years. I know something about it. I stand here to assert, and it will not be contradicted by any man who is in possession of the facts, that the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department, while it is not claimed it has been mathematically exact in its estimates, it has saved the cotton producers of the South millions of dollars by giving to the producers of cotton what they think and believe, and what I believe, is an impartial estimate of what is to be the cotton crop of the United States for the current year.

It goes without saying, Mr. Chairman, that there ought not to be duplication in statistical work; but, as I have said, it depends altogether on what influences the Census Bureau is to fall under whether I would be willing to have it undertake the gathering of agricultural statistics.

For the present I oppose it, and hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. GRAFF. Mr. Chairman, I have before me a copy of the hearings containing the testimony of Mr. Merriam, the Director of the Census, in regard to this very matter. Of course, we all remember that the Director of the Census was anxious, as was natural, to enlarge the scope of his Bureau, to take in as large a jurisdiction as possible. Now we find that this bill appropriates for the division of statistics \$141,160; and we find on pages 368-369 Mr. Merriam's testimony, his statement that it would cost him \$450,000 a year to do the same work that the Secretary of Agriculture now does for \$141,160.

Mr. BURKETT. He is not going to do it, is he?

Mr. GRAFF. Well, if the law—

Mr. BURKETT. This law does not say anything about that.

Mr. GRAFF. If the law withdraws from the Secretary of Agriculture the power to engage in any work—

Mr. BURKETT. But it does not.

Mr. GRAFF. Which the law confers power upon the Director of the Census to do, then I suppose the Director of the Census would consider it mandatory upon him to go on and enter upon this work.

Mr. BURKETT. This does not do anything of that sort. It simply says he shall not duplicate any work.

Mr. GRAFF. The gentleman does not say that his amendment will not have the power of transferring agricultural statistical work to the Census Bureau.

Mr. BURKETT. It could not possibly do it.

Mr. GRAFF. Now, the reason why there is such a vast difference between the cost under the Director of the Census and the Secretary of Agriculture is because the Secretary of Agriculture gets the greater portion of his information and reports from a quarter of a million men who do it as a labor of love, because they are enthusiastically, and also selfishly, for that matter, interested in the pursuit of agriculture, and it pleases them to be honored with being recognized as a crop reporter in their particular section of the country. It is the opinion of Secretary Wilson that these men who give their services free in making these reports upon crops render better service than the men who would be employed by the Director of the Census. He recompenses them by sending them a little special publication issued by the Agricultural Department, intended for them alone, besides seeds, agricultural reports, and other documents. If we pass this work into the control of the Director of the Census, then will follow a lot of little appointments with a salary of thirty or forty dollars a month, which will unavoidably be looked upon as political.

The kind of men who will receive these small appointments will be men who will seek them because of the little salary appended to them, and instead of having this cheap, voluntary, but good service rendered by the farmers of the country themselves taking part and being made to feel that they are indeed an important part of this agricultural work, we will have the paid labor with

the less valuable service. The Secretary of Agriculture does not depend upon any one source of information, but he has five or six lines of inquiry, all of them independent and coming from different sources, and the man at the head of this statistical bureau does not see any of these reports until they have all been tabulated and are presented to him together.

By the experience of this Statistical Bureau over a period of several decades the head of the Statistical Bureau is enabled to know by experience about how much of value ought to be put upon information from a particular source, and the result is that the Secretary of Agriculture is armed, for that very reason, with better facilities for safely forecasting the amount of crops in any particular line of agricultural industry. The Secretary of Agriculture said, in his address before us, and he was very forceful about it and very much in earnest, that to take that Statistical Bureau away from the Department of Agriculture would absolutely be moving from it the very vitals of the Department.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Are not these unpaid and voluntary correspondents of the Agricultural Department generally the postmasters of the South, who are in the interests of the planter?

Mr. LAMB. Oh, no.

Mr. GRAFF. I do not know that that is true. I do not know whether it is true in the South, but I do know that the men who furnish the agricultural report from Illinois are not postmasters, but are men who follow the plow and are engaged in actual farming.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the purport of the amendment which has been offered to this bill, it is simply that the Statistical Division in the Agricultural Department shall not duplicate any work that is now done by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau only does the work which the laws of Congress specifically make it its duty to do. The amendment will not confer a single iota of additional authority upon the Census Bureau, will not add a single function to that office, but it simply provides that what the Census Bureau does shall not be done at the same time and at governmental expense by the Statistical Bureau in the Agricultural Department. That is the scope and purpose of the amendment.

Mr. GRAFF. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Yes.

Mr. GRAFF. Is it the opinion of the gentleman from Indiana that the effect of this amendment will be to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from carrying on his Bureau of Statistics in agriculture?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I do not think it will.

Mr. GRAFF. Then, if that is true, and if the gentlemen who are supporting this amendment think so, will they formulate their amendment so that it will not reach agricultural statistics?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I yielded only for a question.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question again?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I beg to be excused. I want to answer the gentleman's colleague, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. My judgment is that the two bureaus are not doing exactly the same kind of work, and the amendment will doubtless be construed by both bureaus so that they can both continue what they have been doing.

I want to say in relation to the crop statistics gotten out by the Agricultural Bureau for the year 1899 and the same statistics taken by the Census Bureau, by paid officers acting under oath for the same year, that there was a discrepancy between the two bureaus of about 600,000,000 bushels of corn, nearly 300,000,000 bushels of oats, 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 28,000,000 tons of hay for that one year. Such discrepancies between these two bureaus utterly destroy the value of the statistics of one or the other.

Mr. SHOWALTER. Which was nearest correct?

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Which one of the bureaus was correct?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The presumption is that the officers who were paid and who were sworn faithfully to perform their duties did correct work, and I think that presumption is proper, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAFF] that the Agricultural Department statistics are largely a work of love. I submit that statistics of that character are absolutely worthless as a means of information to the country.

Mr. SCOTT. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] has said that the presumption is that the Census Bureau was correct. Is not that rather a violent presumption, in view of the fact that according to the census report in more than one hundred counties of the United States the Bureau returned more agricultural land than the geographical area of the counties?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No; that is not correct, because in that instance it was a labor of love. They visited abstractors and

local officials and got gratuitous information, like the statistical information obtained by the Agricultural Department all along the line.

Mr. SCOTT. That was certainly a part of the regular census reports.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It was a part of the census reports, but the gentleman must understand that the special agents of the Census Bureau went to auditors' offices and various public offices to get the information from State officers in reference to the acreage and volume of land being farmed and that sort of thing under regulations from the Director of the Census.

Mr. SCOTT. My understanding was that the census enumerators were paid 15 cents a farm for returning this information, and that it was their reports that were so grossly inaccurate.

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to ask the gentleman if it would not be unjust to a certain section of the country to put this amendment upon this bill with this view? The Census Bureau only begins to report the cotton crop by receiving the reports of the ginners, beginning with the 15th of October, and making three reports; that is, at the end of October, at the end of November, and at the end of December. If we provide in this bill that this shall not be duplicated by the Department, then the Department can not make any report whatever with reference to the cotton crop after the 15th day of October, and the cotton is all made by that time, generally.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I supposed I was yielding to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. BARTLETT. That is true.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. In my judgment, the practical operation of this amendment will amount to nothing, as I said a moment ago. There will be no complete duplication in any line of investigation, in research, or in statistics, and both bureaus will continue to work just as they have been doing in the past.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, whether this statistical report by the one bureau or the other is the better one, or whether one should be transferred to the other or not, is one proposition; but this amendment in and of itself means nothing but confusion worse confounded. Now the Census Bureau reports partially the cotton crop, and not altogether. The Census Bureau reports partially the wheat, oats, and corn crops, but not in toto.

Mr. WADSWORTH. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him right there, that statement is not quite true.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Well, it is partially true all the same.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Census Bureau does not do that by law.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I must have more time, if I am to be interrupted.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I will not interrupt the gentleman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want to lay down this proposition, and the gentleman can not deny it, that if this amendment is adopted there will be a struggle to determine what are the duties of the Census Bureau and what are the duties of the Department of Agriculture, and nobody can prevent that. Now, if the gentleman who proposed the amendment intends to mean anything, let him say that certain duties now performed by the Census Bureau shall not be performed by that Bureau, but shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, or vice versa. Then the two Bureaus will know exactly what they want, and this amendment will only increase confusion and accomplish nothing under the heavens, and the only purpose is to pull down one and build up another.

Now, in answer to the gentleman from Indiana, perhaps the best thing done yet was the discrepancy between these two reports. The world is struggling to know now what the facts are, and, while it was all laid to the door of one Bureau, nobody can tell what it was. It was all guesswork, because in the second Bureau and the second estimate there is a discrepancy. Let the two go on and within the next twelve months you will find out which one can make the better report, and then will be the time to act.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, we had very much the same matter which is in controversy here now before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in preparing the bill in relation to the new department of commerce and labor. I have not been able to find, Mr. Chairman, that there is at present any real duplication of statistics between the Agricultural Department and the Census Office. It is true that both divisions of statistics endeavor to arrive at the same result. It is also true that they pursue different plans. They both seek to furnish information in relation to agricultural products, particularly reports in reference to the cotton crop. But the Agricultural statistical bureau furnishes estimates of what the cotton crop is likely to be, or what it is ascertained or expected to be from estimates. The Census Office has never endeavored to make estimates of agricultural products. The Census Office endeavors to state facts. It is true the facts must necessarily be made upon estimates furnished by

the producer, and hence the total result may be only estimates. But there is no reason that I can see why both divisions of the Government should not be permitted to obtain all the information that is possible and lay it before the people.

I was surprised, however, to hear the genial gentleman from Texas say that if this were transferred to the department of commerce and labor it would be dominated by commercial influences as against agricultural interests. I deny and repudiate the idea, and at the same time would deny that the bureau in the Department of Agriculture is dominated by influences adverse to commerce. The Department of Agriculture endeavors to furnish information, without regard to personal influences, which can be used by everybody. The same would be true if the endeavor were made by the department of commerce and labor. If the gentleman from Texas be right, the reports from the Department of Agriculture are valueless, because on his theory they are furnished only to influence the markets in the interest of the farmers and against the consumer. That would be an unfair proposition. It would be an unfair result. That is not true now.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit me to correct him?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BURLESON. The accurate and unbiased crop estimate of the Statistical Division of the Agricultural Department tends to counteract the selfish estimates made by the representatives of the Fall River and Lancashire spinners.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas maintains the bias of the label of his partisan party. Gentlemen on the other side of the aisle always say to those on this side, "We are unbiased. It is you who are partisans." He now says that the Agricultural Department is nonpartisan and the department of commerce and labor would be partisan. I say that the Agricultural Department is not partisan—is not influenced in favor of the farmer as against commerce—and the department of commerce and labor would be equally nonpartisan and unbiased, notwithstanding the biased mind of the gentleman from Texas, who seems unable to appreciate that a department of the Government may be unbiased.

The present Department of Agriculture furnishes estimates of the cotton crop. It ought to furnish estimates of other products of the farm. The Census Office does not furnish estimates. It can not furnish estimates. It is the duty of the Census Office to gather figures and furnish facts. It ought never to be permitted to enter upon the domain of guesswork. The Department of Agriculture is properly engaged in the domain of guesswork. Everybody knows that they guess in a way, basing their opinions upon the best information they can obtain. We all know their estimates can not be considered as absolute truth, but we know their worth and take them for what they are worth. They are the best we can get and are worth far more than they cost.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska reads in this way:

Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used in duplicating work now directed by law to be done by the Census Bureau.

Now, the law upon which the Census Bureau acts is found in the ninth section, in which this language is used:

And that in addition to the statistics now provided for by law the Director of the Census shall annually collect the statistics of the cotton production of the country as returned by the ginners, and bulletins giving the results of the same shall be issued weekly beginning September 1 of each year and continued till February 1 following; and that the Director of the Census shall make, from time to time, any additional special collections of statistics relating to any branch of agriculture, manufacture, mining, transportation, fisheries, or any other branch of industry that may be required of him by Congress.

The duplication of work occurs in gathering the statistics from the cotton ginners. The Agricultural Department collects the statistics from the ginners and the Census Office is compelled to do that also by law. You compelled them to do it. That is all the duplication that takes place.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman accept an amendment to the amendment, striking out the Census Bureau and inserting the Agricultural Department?

Mr. WADSWORTH. All I want is to avoid duplication.

Mr. BURLESON. The effect being that there shall be no duplicate work.

Mr. BURKETT. But this is not a census bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman think that would be sufficient to repeal the operation of section 9 of the Census Bureau law?

Mr. BURLESON. No; but the report is made under it. The Director of the Census informed your committee that it would cost \$400,000 more—

Mr. WADSWORTH. The only duplication is in the statistics from the ginners.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. May I suggest an amendment?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That the Agricultural Department shall not attempt to take estimates of the cotton crop by the gins, as ordered in the Census Department.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am willing to accept any amendment that will prevent duplication.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I believe the object which we all desire will be reached if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska is changed so as to provide that no work shall be done by the Census Bureau—no agricultural statistical work shall be done by the Census Bureau—which is now required by law to be done by the Agricultural Department.

Mr. BURLESON. I do not understand whether the gentleman from Nebraska is willing to accept that.

Mr. BURKETT. You can not amend the census law in passing an Agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. We can amend the census law as well on this bill as any other.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that whenever the question of duplication of work is suggested in this House it has the same effect on some of the members around here as water would on a mad dog. When we had up the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, just before the holidays, I was told by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—not only by the chairman, but by my colleague from Georgia—that there was a bill already pending somewhere that was going to prevent this duplication of statistics, and if we would let the matter go by it would be all arranged. Now we are told the same about the cotton statistics, and as soon as the gentleman from Nebraska proposes to stop it he is attacked from every direction.

I want to call your attention to the amendment in the bill authorizing the permanent Census Bureau, when the gentleman from Texas made a severe speech where he took occasion to criticize me and the gentleman from Nebraska when this bill was before the House establishing a permanent Census Bureau. He said:

Now, one word in answer to a suggestion made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. MADDOX], who is also a stickler for economy. He says he is opposed to this measure, or intimates that he is opposed to it, because it embodies a provision for the gathering of data in reference to the production of cotton. I am responsible, Mr. Chairman, for that provision in the bill. It is a fact well known to every producer of cotton that for years it has been contended that the price of this great staple has been depressed because of repeated statements made by stock manipulators that the cotton crop was largely in excess of what it really was.

Now, according to his own statement, the gentleman who attacks the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska is the author of this cotton provision in the permanent Census Bureau.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit me a suggestion?

Mr. MADDOX. Yes; if it is only a suggestion.

Mr. BURLESON. I would still be willing for the Census Bureau to take the statistics if it was not to be covered under the department of commerce. Is the gentleman from Georgia willing that the Census Bureau should take them and be covered into the department of commerce?

Mr. MADDOX. I am not, and I stood here in opposition to establishing the bureau at that time for which there is no more need or use than a wagon has with five wheels. [Laughter.]

Now, some gentlemen make the suggestion that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not take his statistics from the ginners. I say to you to-day that there is no way in God Almighty's earth to get a real and genuine reliable report of the cotton crop of this country except from the ginners. Now, the Secretary of Agriculture was getting the statistics just as certain and reliable as any census bureau could. Why is it that you want the statistics duplicated? What is the use of it? Take what my colleague says; that it is the very thing to do. If it is an important thing to duplicate the census of the cotton crop, why is it not important to duplicate that of corn and wheat; and why should not you duplicate Congress? I say the duplication of this work—to be done twice and thrice, as it is in many instances—ought to be stopped. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is a very bad idea to have a duplication in connection with these reports. I think that the fact that these two governmental authorities have made a report so divergent has opened the eyes of the people to the value of the Agricultural Department's report as far as that is concerned. It is more accurately correct than the other. The difference between the two is most nearly true. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] called attention to the discrepancy between the two sets of reports. I want to call his attention to the fact that the Bureau of the Census in every case exceeded the figures given by the Department of Agriculture, and that the men of whom he speaks in the highest terms as "paid authorities" were paid by the quantity of products and the number of acres of land they reported.

I want to call his attention to the fact that the Director of the Census himself said, in a report before the Committee on Agriculture, that this caused a great deal of discussion. "They thought

that the areas were too large; that there was too great an amount of farm land." "They claimed that in 103 counties there is too much farming land as shown by the enumerator as compared with the divisions made by the geographer." Now, I do not think it is a bad idea to have a duplication of returns in connection with crops where they rest to any extent upon estimates.

I want to say, further, that whether this amendment shall be adopted or not is one question; whether it shall be adopted now, when we have not time to find out its real bearing and its real meaning, is another question. It may be possible that after cool consideration in a committee I might be willing to adopt the amendment, or something like it. I might possibly be willing to say that one of these two departments should not make a January report, or a report as gathered from the gins. But I am not willing now to let a great question like this go off upon an amendment offered hotfooted in the course of the debate before the House, when none of us are competent to say, without further investigation of all the law of the Census Bureau and all the law of the Agricultural Department and without a careful comparison of the two, what the consequence would be.

A great deal has been said about the bias of people in making reports. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] denies in a hot-blooded way that anybody would have a bias. I join with him in denying that anybody would have a conscious bias, but as certainly as human nature is human nature, when a lot of cotton buyers begin to estimate a crop they estimate it always somewhat too high, because they are interested upon the side of buying cotton cheap and are interested in estimating a large crop, because then the price would be low. And it is also true, and everybody knows it, that when the farmers of the country go, as they yearly do, like lambs to be fleeced, into the "future" market, they nearly always figure on a low crop of cotton and a high price. Not because either side is dishonest, but because men are naturally influenced unconsciously by their environment and by their interest. So that there is some truth in a part of what the gentleman from Texas says.

I do not agree with him, however, in thinking (if he meant that) that the department of commerce would consciously "doctor" the returns to help the purchasers of cotton.

Mr. BURLESON. I did not say that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Nor do I assume that you meant that. Nor do I believe for a minute that the Department of Agriculture would do the other thing. I have this to say for the Department of Agriculture, that its returns have been fair, have been nearer the truth than any other estimates. I have this to say for it, that it can do the work of collecting these gin returns as well as it can do the balance of the work, and at one-tenth of the expense at which it is being done by the other bureau.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. LOVERING. Is there any particular reason why the prognostications or predictions of this statistician would be more in favor of the farmers than of the spinners who buy and use the cotton?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Not a particle, nor are they. The statisticians make an allowance for these reports. As they come in, these reports are not taken just as they come and averaged. The work is not done in that way. For example, you report in a certain community, and the statistician finds from past history that you as a reporter there are apt to report a little too high. He discounts you. The Agricultural Department does not get its reports from the farmers alone.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to proceed for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If it did, it might very probably be that the unconscious bias of the farmer would give the report of the crop too small, to short, but the Agricultural Department has as its reporters, not farmers alone, but bankers, lawyers, who are well acquainted in the community, merchants who buy cotton, factors who take it to sell to others, brokers who buy it on commission for the Fall River people and the English people, and country merchants and all sorts and conditions of people.

Mr. LOVERING. Is it not a fact that those who gather these reports gather them absolutely and avowedly in the interests of the farmer?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It is not a fact. That statement is untrue. On the contrary, some of the most trusted reporters of the Agricultural Department are cotton buyers and factors and merchants who buy cotton and do not sell it.

Mr. LOVERING. It came out in the hearings before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that these men did make their statistics solely with reference to protecting the interests of the farmer. The inference was that the spinner—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Oh, that was a mere "obiter dictum in the way of an insinuation" by somebody. There was no evidence of that sort, I take it.

Mr. LOVERING. It was made by the Statistician of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. He just remarked that "the farmers seemed to be satisfied."

Mr. LOVERING. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Or something of that sort.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. Chairman, I know we are somewhat impatient to vote on this matter. I thought I had the floor a few moments ago, but found that I was talking in somebody else's time instead of my own. Since offering this amendment, from one place or another all sorts of motives have been suggested for the amendment, and my genial friend from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] always sees ghosts when he gets up to talk on any matter. He imagines that there is somebody in London, I believe, behind this little amendment. I had not thought of the amendment probably fifteen minutes before I offered it; in fact, I had not had opportunity to look over the bill, and no one had suggested it to me. What prompted me to introduce it at this time was the occurrence which was had here on the floor a year ago.

I remember when the question of the permanent Census Bureau was up I took the position that, as it was then suggested, we did not have any use for it. I went further than some members and took the position that we should create something for the Census Bureau to do before we organized the Census Bureau. Others said, and I remember my friend from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], who speaks to-day against this proposition, in speaking then in support of the permanent Census Bureau, said: "Let us create the machinery and then we will give the machinery something to do." In reply I said, although I have not the RECORD here with me, something to this effect, that when the time should come to pass any work from any of these bureaus into the Census Bureau there would be such objection from the force that was then doing the work that you never could get work from any Department changed over into this new Census Department. I made up my mind then and there that on every opportunity where it should be done, in my judgment, if some gentleman who could do it better than I could did not undertake it, I would make such amendments or such additions to the law as would throw into the statistical bureau we have created the legitimate statistical work of the Government.

Now, I took particular pains with that amendment, and before I sent it up I drew over a dozen copies, and changed it and altered it so as to be particular not in any way to affect the work that should be done in the Agricultural Department. I said a year ago, as I say now, that there is work that the Agricultural Department ought to do that the Census Department can not do and should not undertake, and as I said to-day, I drew that little amendment over and over and finally got it into the fewest words and the simplest form possible, to say only that they should not duplicate anything required by law to be done by the Census Department. Now, when I drew that I had not looked over the law creating the Census Bureau. I did not remember, and probably no member does, just what we provided that the Census Bureau should do in reference to agricultural statistics. But, as it has been analyzed, there is only one thing other than what Congress shall specifically refer to the Census Bureau.

Now, we are not in any danger. We are just simply saying to that bureau over there, "Do your legitimate work." Here is a man at the head of a statistical bureau in the Agricultural Department who has collected about himself a force of 36 employees costing \$46,000 a year. That is considerable for one statistical bureau in one single Department of this Government. Would it not be better to put a limitation upon that thing and say to the chief of this statistical bureau, "You must not do anything that we have provided by law shall be done down here in the regular statistical bureau of the Government. We are not taking away any of your statistical functions, for the Census Department does not deal with that." But there is one thing that is certainly apparent. Here we have provided what the Census Bureau shall do. Let us prohibit this matter of duplication. In short, we have come right now to the very place that some of us feared we would when we created this Census Bureau. We have created the machinery, and the very first time we undertake to give them anything to do somebody stands up and says, "You are taking work away from somebody or some department."

Now, there was no motive such as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] suggests, or such as was suggested by my com-

mittee colleague from Georgia, who spoke afterwards. My idea was simply to carry out the notion that we expressed here a year or two ago, that the statistical work of this Government should be collected under one head and at one place.

Now, they talk about what the farmers want and what the people of this country want. You could not pick up a newspaper that contained an editorial upon this question at the time the matter went through Congress that did not deplore the fact that we were printing and binding and scattering out through this country thousands and thousands of reports and volumes of statistics that were so numerous as to be absolutely worthless. The editorials in favor of a bill of that kind in the press of this country expressed the hope that we might collect the statistical work of the Government under one head, from which it might emanate with an authority for which the people of the country would have respect and in which they would have confidence. We have created that Bureau. Let us go not only to the Agricultural Department, but to every department of this Government, and say to them if we can not cut off what they are already doing, that they must not go any farther and must not do that which is provided by law to be done somewhere else.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] admits that his amendment was thought of some fifteen minutes before he began his speech. This bill is the result of the serious labor of the committee, running over a considerable time, and I can not think an amendment of this sort, offered on the spur of the moment, is entitled to much consideration from this committee. I take it for granted that the purpose of gathering statistics with reference to these crops is to approach accuracy. Absolute accuracy is impossible, of course, but it is a function of the Department of Agriculture which has been exercised for a great many years to take note of the planting of cotton, the growing of cotton, and the harvesting of cotton, from the time that the first fields are broken up in the spring until the last bale has been ginned and marketed.

They begin by making a count, not an estimate, but a count, as nearly as it can be made, of the number of acres that are put into cultivation, inquiring of the farmer how many acres he had the year before, and then by deducting if it is less and adding if it is more, arriving at a conclusion as to the number of acres planted. Then they report month by month while the cotton is growing and maturing the condition of that crop in comparison with the crop of the previous year. Of course that is an opinion. No man can state with accuracy that his crop is 10 per cent or 12 per cent better than last year or 10 or 12 per cent worse. He can only give an opinion; but these people in the Department of Agriculture are familiar with every feature in the cultivation of cotton. They have the statisticians, they have the employees already in the Department, and can go on, rounding out the year, taking all the statistics in connection with that crop, and unquestionably, in my judgment, can make a more accurate report than the Census Bureau can.

Further, Mr. Chairman, this Bureau has, in my judgment, the best plan of arriving at the number of bales of cotton, which is by counting them at the gin; or at least a better plan than that which has heretofore been pursued by the other Department, although it is now exercised by them also. It develops that the Bureau of Statistics has only been able to find about 25,000 of cotton gins in this country.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Thirty thousand.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Thirty thousand, whereas the Department of Agriculture has found twice as many. I submit, sir, that the figures of any bureau which will miss by 50 per cent the number of cotton gins in this country can not be relied on as being even approximately accurate.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Will the gentleman explain how to account for the small difference on the total crop when one discovers there are twice the number of gins the other does?

Mr. SLAYDEN. The gentleman from Georgia suggests to me that one gives the gins that are in operation and the other gives all the gins. How that is I do not know. How do they arrive at about the same estimate of the number of bales? Why, just as the gentlemen who are interested in marketing the cotton arrive at it—by sending out hundreds and thousands of letters of inquiry and getting reports, by allowing for the tendency of the people of the South, who produce the cotton, to minimize the possible yield, and by allowing, on the other hand, for the probable exaggeration of those interested in having reports of a big crop to go abroad—the statistician makes an estimate from the news he has received. I have known an estimate to be made within thirty or forty thousand bales by gentlemen who based their views upon these reports obtained in just that way.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon the paragraph and amendment be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves that debate on the paragraph and amendment be closed. Without

objection, that order will be made. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

After line 11, on page 41, insert the following:
 "Provided, That no part of this sum shall be used in duplicating work now directed by law to be done by the Census Bureau."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. BURKETT. Division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 31, yeas 56.

So the amendment was rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment the bill (H. R. 1592) for the relief of F. M. Vowells in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution and bills of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Generals Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina;

H. R. 2974. An act for the relief of J. V. Worley;

H. R. 6467. An act granting an honorable discharge to Samuel Welch;

H. R. 6649. An act for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser;

H. R. 7664. An act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office;

H. R. 10300. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10522. An act to provide for laying a single electric street-railway track across the Aqueduct Bridge in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14518. An act granting an increase of pension to James D. Kiper;

H. R. 15066. A act to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States;

H. R. 15510. An act to promote the efficiency of the Philippine constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15708. An act to extend the time for the completion of the incline railway on West Mountain, Hot Springs Reservation; and

H. R. 15711. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Clinch River, in the State of Tennessee, by the Knoxville, Lafollette and Jellico Railroad Company.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 6983. An act granting an increase of pension to Gilman B. Johnson;

S. 6876. An act granting a pension to Lavinia F. Poiron;

S. 6534. An act providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii; and

S. 6348. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Stockbridge.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Irrigation investigations: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the laws as affecting irrigation and the rights of riparian proprietors and institutions relating to irrigation and upon the use of irrigation waters, at home or abroad, with especial suggestions of better methods for the utilization of irrigation waters in agriculture and those in common use, and upon plans for the removal of seepage and surplus waters by drainage, and upon the use of different kinds of power for irrigation and other agricultural purposes, and for the preparation, printing, and illustration of reports and bulletins on irrigation, including employment of labor in the city of Washington or elsewhere; and the agricultural experiment stations are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out said investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be warranted by a due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories as may be mutually agreed upon, and all necessary expenses, \$25,000.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out, on page 49, lines 5 and 6, the word "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty-five."

Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Committee on Agriculture on the extreme conservatism and regard for economy which has characterized its consideration of this measure. While the country is growing at the rate of 2,000,000 inhabitants per annum, and its agricultural areas increase hundreds of thousands of acres every year, while agricultural interests are increasing in every

direction, the committee has concluded that in practically every item of expenditure by the Department the amount that is carried by the bill for the current year is exactly and precisely what will be required for the coming fiscal year. It may seem strange that this should be so, but the committee has said it, and I suppose we should respect their judgment.

The committee find, however, that there was one item which, in their opinion, was last year altogether too high. It is the only reduction of any moment in the bill, so far as I have been able to discover. While there is a reduction of \$10,000 in another item, that reduction is provided for by an increase of \$20,000 in an item carried in another part of the bill. The only reduction that they have made is in the expense of irrigation investigations, which they have reduced from \$65,000 to \$25,000; and their reasons for so doing were certainly unique and at the same time highly complimentary to the Bureau of Irrigation Investigations. They say that they have reduced the sum from \$65,000 to \$25,000, not because the work is not necessary, pressing, and desirable, not because the work has not been well carried on, not because the results are not satisfactory, but because the Bureau has conducted its work in so satisfactory a manner that a large appropriation is no longer required. Their statement is as follows:

Upon full and careful consideration, your committee reached the conclusion that the appropriation heretofore made for this specific purpose might be reduced without detriment to the public interest, and has therefore recommended the sum of \$25,000 for the ensuing year.

In recommending this reduction the committee does not wish to be understood as questioning the value of the work that has heretofore been done by the Department along these lines. On the contrary, the committee is of the opinion that this work has been so thoroughly and well done as to render unnecessary a continuation of the large appropriation heretofore made for its prosecution.

The view of your committee is that the full duty of the Federal Government will be performed if it maintains a small staff of trained experts on irrigation, who shall keep abreast of all the developments relating to this subject, compile and publish from time to time such information as they may acquire and the interests of the people may demand, and offer suggestions and advice in response to individual requests. It would seem that \$25,000 annually should be ample for this purpose, and that amount is accordingly recommended.

I wonder if there is another bureau in the Agricultural Department in regard to which the committee could say so much, on whose work the committee could place so high a commendation.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the fact that there is no gentleman on the Committee on Agriculture who lives in the arid or semiarid region had no bearing whatever on the fact that this is the only item in the bill reduced.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCOTT] comes from a semiarid region.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman says the gentleman from Kansas comes from a semiarid region. I think the gentleman would hardly admit that himself, because I believe he claims to come from the great corn and wheat belt of Kansas. I doubt if he has any irrigation in his district. However, if the gentleman is right about that, there is no gentleman on the committee from the distinctively arid regions; but, as I said before, I would not suggest that that fact had any bearing on this question, because I am satisfied the gentlemen would not reduce an appropriation because it does not help their constituents.

But, on the other hand, I believe that the fact that the gentlemen on the committee do not come from the arid regions, and therefore have not been called upon to give attention to the question of irrigation, has necessarily resulted in a lack of that information and knowledge of the subject which is necessary in order to express the best judgment upon it. You must remember that we inherit as a people, as viewed from an irrigation standpoint, a very extraordinary rule for the use of water, that rule under which the bucolic owner of a few rods of reed-bordered shore along the lower courses of some great river system largely controls its destiny from its birth amid the snow-clad mountains, in its meanderings through rich and fertile agricultural regions, past mighty cities, to where it flings itself into the bosom of the briny deep. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have time to conclude his remarks.

Mr. MONDELL. Great cities may be built upon the banks of such a great artery of trade and commerce. Millions of people may dwell upon its banks, and large interests may be dependent upon its waters to turn the wheels of industry and give fertility to parched and arid lands, but the riparian owner of a few acres near its mouth, under the old common law of riparian rights, may from his reed-built hut cast his dreaming eyes out over its idly flowing flood and insist that no man, or set of men, no matter how vast their interests may be, upstream shall diminish its quantity or affect its quality. This law, even in the humid region, has restricted development and laid a blackmail upon industry. In a country dependent upon irrigation, it is absolutely fatal.

We inherited this law and this rule and, with true Anglo-Saxon

assurance that our laws and our customs were heaven born and better than those of others, placed them in the constitutions of some of our States even in the arid region. After a beginning had been made in the development of irrigation we attempted to modify by court decision the evils of the law of riparian rights and riparian ownership, and fortunately those of our Western States last admitted into the Union were wise enough to adopt the rule of public control of water. Now the highest development of our irrigation resources demands that our water laws and usages shall in the essentials be as uniform as practicable and, founded on right principles. To bring about this much-needed reform we need full and trustworthy information on all these matters and this information the division of irrigation investigations has been securing and compiling.

Now, we are irrigating in the United States a greater area than any country save India alone. We will, in days to come, irrigate an area at least as large as that irrigated in all the balance of the world. The question of irrigation affects the destinies of the dwellers in over one-third of the continental territory of these United States. Seven and one-half millions are now under irrigation, at least sixty or seventy millions will be brought under irrigation in the future, and the area is increasing about 400,000 acres annually.

For the purpose of investigating the questions connected with and relating to the practice in agriculture of irrigation we have for the past two years made an appropriation of \$65,000. This appropriation was for the purpose of investigating the water laws and usages and customs of all of the arid and semiarid States; to study the effects of these laws, rules, regulations, and usages; to study the questions of the application of water to the soil and its effect when applied in varying quantities; to study the possibilities of irrigation not only in the arid and semiarid region of the country, but in the humid regions of the country as well. Investigations have been carried on in New Jersey, in Missouri, in Louisiana, in Texas, and are now being carried on in connection with the culture of rice in the Carolinas.

The committee pays a high tribute to this division, and the work it has accomplished with its small appropriation, in their report, while they cut down the appropriation by nearly two-thirds. The men who constitute the working force of this division are among the best irrigation engineers and experts in these United States. And yet the salaries paid in this division are less by 85 to 50 per cent than the salaries paid to men whose duties are purely administrative in several of the other bureaus of the Agricultural Department.

The committee has suggested in their report that the work has been carried on so thoroughly and so much has been accomplished, that all that will be necessary for the future will be to maintain a few experts for the purpose of answering questions.

Mr. HAUGEN. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. HAUGEN. If the employees of this Department are being imposed upon why not cut off the appropriation entirely?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that question does the gentleman justice, and it certainly does not do him credit. I think that the gentleman would hardly make that suggestion in regard to any appropriation carried in a bill in which he is interested. I was simply calling the attention of the House to these facts, inasmuch as it had been suggested that a considerable portion of this appropriation was being paid for salaries in order to show that the salaries in this division are lower on an average than in other divisions of the Agricultural Department.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as regards the work that has been done, and the work which must be done in the future; under this appropriation the division has studied carefully the water problems of California, and has issued a bulletin, known as "Bulletin 100," which is a classic on the subject. It has issued another bulletin, entitled "Use of Water in Irrigation," which is the best publication of that kind that ever went to press. It has investigated carefully water usages in Utah, and now has in press a volume similar to that published on water use in California relative to Utah. In order to show the number and character of the publications of this division, I shall print with my remarks a list of the same. They constitute a most notable and valuable collection of irrigation works, all of value and several of unusual merit and importance.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS ON IRRIGATION.
FARMERS' BULLETINS.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 46.—Irrigation in Humid Climates. By F. H. King, professor of agricultural physics, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and physicist of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 27, figs. 4.

Treats of the advantages of an abundant supply of soil moisture, the rainfall of the growing season in the United States, water as a plant food, the advantages and disadvantages of irrigation in humid climates, extent of irrigation in the humid parts of Europe, the rainfall of Europe and the Eastern United States, the character and antiquity of European irrigation, fertilizing

value of irrigation waters, lines along which irrigation should first develop, land best suited to irrigation in humid climates, waters best suited to irrigation, amount of water needed for irrigation, methods of obtaining water for irrigation, the construction of reservoirs, and methods of applying water.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 116.—Irrigation in Fruit Growing. By E. J. Wickson, M. A., professor of agricultural practice, University of California, and horticulturist of the California Experiment Station. Pp. 48, figs. 8.

A statement of the relations of irrigation to fruit production, and of irrigation methods, as they have been demonstrated by Pacific coast experience. Farmers' Bulletin No. 138.—Irrigation in Field and Garden. By E. J. Wickson, M. A. Pp. 40, figs. 18.

This bulletin discusses the irrigation of the field and garden from the standpoint of the individual farmer, and contains instructions on the determination of ditch levels, the measurement of small streams, sources of water supply and their use, including the diversion of water from streams, the development of water in dry creek beds, the development of springs, the collection of water from the sides of canyons and ravines, tunneling for water, flowing wells, pumping for irrigation, and the storage of storm water; the distribution of irrigation water, including the location of the farm ditch and the turning of water from ditches; methods of applying water, including flooding, the depressed bed, ditch-bank irrigation, furrow irrigation, raised-bed irrigation, subirrigation and underflow, and irrigation by sprinkling; the choice of an irrigation method; and the time for the application of water.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 158.—How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 23, figs. 9.

This is a reprint of an article in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1900, entitled "Practical Irrigation" (see below), giving methods for laying out and building small irrigating ditches, using only such implements as are found on most farms or can easily be made by the farmer.

SEPARATES.

Rise and Future of Irrigation in the United States. By Elwood Mead, expert in charge of irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. iii, 591-612, pls. 5. (Reprint from Yearbook, 1899.)

A popular discussion of this subject under the following heads: Remains of ancient irrigation works; early irrigation in California; beginnings of modern irrigation; cooperative colonies in Colorado and California; corporate canal building and objections to such canals; water-right problems of the arid regions; the appearance and resources of the arid regions; present and future of irrigation, including growth of irrigation and need of better laws, need of reform in the management of arid public land, influence of the range industries, uncertainty as to State and Federal jurisdiction, complications from lack of uniform water laws, methods and measures needed to develop the arid region, appropriation and distribution of the water supply, public supervision and control of irrigation, and influence of irrigation upon people and country; and the commercial importance of irrigation.

Practical Irrigation. By C. T. Johnston and J. D. Stannard, assistants in irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 491-512, figs. 8. (Reprint from Yearbook, 1900.)

Some Typical Reservoirs in the Rocky Mountain States. By Elwood Mead, irrigation expert, in charge of irrigation investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. iv, 415-490, pls. 8. (Reprint from Yearbook, 1901.)

This article describes some of the typical reservoirs of Colorado and Utah, paying especial attention to cost of construction and returns from the use of the stored water.

The Scope and Purpose of the Investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations. By Elwood Mead, irrigation expert in charge. Pp. iv, 417-436, pls. 4. (Reprint from Annual Report of Office of Experiment Stations, 1901.)

The Use of Water in Irrigation. Discussion of Investigations. By Elwood Mead, expert in charge of irrigation investigations. Computation of Discharge Records and Preparation of Diagrams. By C. T. Johnston, assistant in irrigation investigations. Pp. iv, 15-82, pls. 26, figs. 18. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Use of Water for Irrigation in Texas. Use of Water in Irrigation in the Pecos Valley. By W. M. Reed, chief engineer of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company. Use of Water in Irrigation in Arizona. By W. H. Code, chief engineer of the Consolidated Canal Company. Duty of Water Under Gage Canal, Riverside, Cal. By W. Irving, chief engineer, gage canal. Pp. iv, 83-148, pls. 19. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Duty of Water in the Gallatin Valley. By Samuel Fortier, C. E., professor of irrigation engineering, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Pp. ii, 175-196, pls. 2, figs. 3. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Duty of Water in Nebraska. By Special Agent O. V. P. Stout, professor of civil engineering, University of Nebraska. Duty of Water Under the Amity Canal. By Special Agent Thomas Berry, chief engineer of the Great Plains Water Company. Duty of Water in Wyoming. By C. T. Johnston, assistant in irrigation investigations. Duty of Water in the Gallatin Valley. By Samuel Fortier, Professor of Irrigation Engineering, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Duty of Water on Big Cottonwood Creek, Utah. By Special Agent R. C. Gemmell, State Engineer of Utah. Duty of Water Under the Logan and Richmond Canal. By Special Agent George L. Swendsen, Professor of Civil Engineering, Agricultural College of Utah. Duty of Water as Related to the Irrigation Problems of the Boise Valley, Idaho. By Special Agent D. W. Ross, State Engineer of Idaho. Pp. iv, 149-248, pls. 23, figs. 5. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

Irrigation in Utah.—By R. C. Gemmell, State Engineer of Utah, and George L. Swendsen, Professor of Civil Engineering, Agricultural College of Utah. Pp. iv, 197-218, pls. 12. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 86.)

The Agricultural Situation in California.—By Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert in Charge. Pp. iv, 17-69, 397-400, pls. 5. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

The Irrigation Problems of Honey Lake Basin, California.—By William E. Smythe, Vice-President of the California Water and Forest Association. Pp. iv, 71-113, pl. 1. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Features and Water Rights of Yuba River, California.—By Marsden Manson, C. E., Ph. D. Pp. iv, 115-154, pls. 3, figs. 4. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Irrigation Investigations on Cache Creek.—By J. M. Wilson, C. E., Agent and Expert, Irrigation Investigations. Pp. iv, 155-191, pls. 8. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Report of Irrigation Problems in the Salinas Valley.—By Charles D. Marx, Professor of Civil Engineering, Leland Stanford Junior University. Pp. iv, 193-213, pls. 2, figs. 7. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Irrigation from the San Joaquin River.—By Frank Soule, Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of California. Pp. iv, 215-258, pls. 3. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Water Appropriation from Kings River.—By C. E. Grunsky, C. E., Civil Engineer of San Francisco. Pp. iv, 259-325, pls. 4, figs. 5. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

A Study of Water Rights on the Los Angeles River, California.—By Edward M. Boggs, C. E., consulting engineer. Pp. iv, 327-351. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Problems of Water Storage on Torrential Streams of Southern California as Typified by Sweetwater and San Jacinto Rivers. By James D. Schuyler, Hydraulic Engineer. Pp. iv, 353-385, pls. 2. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 100.)

Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 1. Review of the Work. By Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert in Charge. Discussion of Investigations. By C. T. Johnston, Assistant in Irrigation Investigations. Pp. viii, 21-50, pls. 8, figs. 10. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 2. Irrigation on Pecos River and Its Tributaries. By W. M. Reed, Special Agent. Irrigation in the Salt River Valley. By W. H. Code, Special Agent. Duty of Water Under the Gage Canal, Riverside, Cal., 1900. By W. Irving, C. E. Pp. v, 61-146, pls. 5, figs. 7. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Reprint of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 3. Irrigation Investigations in Nevada. By J. M. Wilson, Agent and Expert. Water Administration in Utah. By Special Agent R. C. Gemmell, State Engineer of Utah. Irrigation Under Canals from Logan River. By George L. Swendsen, Professor of Irrigation Engineering, Utah Agricultural College. Irrigation under the Great Eastern Canal, Platte County, Nebr., 1900. By O. V. P. Stout, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Nebraska. Use of Water in Irrigation at Wheatland, Wyo. By C. T. Johnston, Assistant in Irrigation Investigations. Duty of Water in Idaho. By D. W. Ross, State Engineer. Pp. v, 147-239, pls. 8, figs. 9. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900. No. 4. Use of Water in Irrigation in the Yakima Valley. By O. L. Waller, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, Washington Agricultural College and School of Science. Irrigation Investigations in Montana, 1900. By Samuel Fortier, C. E., Professor of Irrigation Engineering, Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Progress Report on Silt Measurements. By J. C. Nagle, C. E. Pp. v, 241-324, pls. 9, figs. 3. (Reprint, Office of Experiment Stations Bulletin No. 104.)

Also articles on some typical reservoirs of the Rocky Mountain States and the scope and purpose of the irrigation investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations, noted above.

FOR SALE.

[To secure these publications, address the Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C., inclosing price given. Remittances must be made by cash or United States postal order. Postage stamps and checks not accepted.]

Bulletin No. 60.—Abstract of Laws for Acquiring Titles to Water from the Missouri River and Its Tributaries, with the Legal Forms in Use. Compiled by Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming. Pp. 77. Price 10 cents. Includes abstracts of laws and legal forms in use in Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Bulletin No. 70.—Water-Right Problems of Bear River. By Clarence T. Johnston and Joseph A. Breckons. Pp. 40, pls. 9. Price 15 cents.

Presents some of the water-right complications of interstate streams as illustrated on Bear River. The bulletin discusses the water supply of the river and its diversion, and the controversies which have arisen regarding water rights and the need of uniform laws.

Bulletin No. 81.—The Use of Water in Irrigation in Wyoming and Its Relation to the Ownership and Distribution of the Natural Supply. By B. C. Buffum, M. S., Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, University of Wyoming, and Vice-Director of Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 56, pls. 8. Price 10 cents.

This bulletin reports experiments on the duty of water for different crops in Wyoming, and discusses the application and measurement of water conditions affecting the duty and continuous flow as a basis of appropriation.

Bulletin No. 83.—The Use of Water in Irrigation. Report of Investigations made in 1899, under the supervision of Elwood Mead, Expert in Charge, and C. T. Johnston, Assistant. Including Reports by Special Agents and Observers W. M. Reed, W. H. Code, W. Irving, O. V. P. Stout, Thomas Berry, S. Fortier, R. C. Gemmell, G. L. Swendsen, and D. W. Ross. Pp. 253, pls. 50, figs. 13. Price 30 cents.

This bulletin explains the methods in use in the arid States in the distribution and use of water in irrigation. It gives a large number of measurements made to determine the duty of water and the losses by seepage and evaporation from canals, and discusses the methods by which the water supply may be more effectively and economically utilized in the production of crops.

Bulletin No. 87.—Irrigation in New Jersey. By Edward B. Voorhees, M. A., Director New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations and Professor of Agriculture, Rutgers College. Pp. 40, figs. 5. Price 5 cents.

Results of experiments conducted for the purpose of determining whether irrigation during short periods of drought in regions where the rainfall is usually sufficient for the maximum growth of crops will sufficiently increase the yield to pay for the works necessary to obtain the supply of water.

Bulletin No. 89.—Irrigation in Hawaii. By Walter Maxwell, Ph. D., Director and Chief Chemist, Hawaiian Experiment Station. Pp. 48, pls. 6, figs. 3. Price 10 cents.

Discusses the climatic, soil, and other conditions as affecting irrigation in Hawaii, and gives the results of irrigation experiments, especially with sugar cane, carried on by the author for a number of years.

Bulletin No. 92.—The Reservoir System of the Cache la Poudre Valley. By E. S. Nettleton. Pp. 48, pls. 14. Price 15 cents.

A description of the reservoir system of the Cache la Poudre Valley, showing the benefits to be derived from the construction of reservoirs for the storage of water for irrigation.

Bulletin No. 95.—Irrigation Laws of the Northwest Territories of Canada and Wyoming, with Discussions by J. S. Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Canada, and Fred Bond, State Engineer of Wyoming, and J. M. Wilson, Agent and Expert, Irrigation Investigations, Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 90, frontispiece, pls. 5. Price 16 cents.

Texts of the irrigation laws of the Northwest Territories of Canada and Wyoming, with the regulations, forms, and methods of procedure adopted in the administration of these laws, and a discussion of the principles underlying the laws and methods followed in their enforcement.

Bulletin No. 100.—Report of Irrigation Investigations in California under the direction of Elwood Mead, assisted by William E. Smythe, Marsden Manson, J. M. Wilson, Charles D. Marx, Frank Souk, C. E. Grunsky, Edward M. Boggs, and James D. Schuyler. Pp. 411, pls. 20, figs. 16. Price, paper, 90 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

This report deals with investigations carried on during the summer of 1900 in cooperation with the California Water and Forest Association. In addition to a review of the agricultural situation in the State, it presents a comprehensive discussion of the water laws and customs under which irrigation is practiced in California as typified by the conditions in Honey Lake Basin, and on Yuba River, Cache Creek, Salinas River, San Joaquin River, Kings River, Los Angeles River, Sweetwater River, and San Jacinto River. It describes the methods and means by which water is diverted from these streams and used

in irrigation, and the indefinite and excessive appropriations of water and the resulting litigation, and discusses the evils resulting from absence of State control of streams.

Bulletin No. 104.—Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1900 under the supervision of Elwood Mead, Expert in Charge of Irrigation Investigations. Including reports by Special Agents and Observers W. M. Reed, W. H. Code, A. J. McClatchie, W. Irving, J. M. Wilson, R. C. Gemmell, G. L. Swendsen, O. V. P. Stout, W. H. Fairfield, D. W. Ross, O. L. Waller, S. Fortier, and J. C. Nagle. Pp. 334, pls. 25, figs. 29. Price 50 cents.

This report covers the second year of investigations relating especially to the duty of water. The reports of the field agents contain also a large amount of information on laws and customs, agricultural methods, crop returns, and other subjects related to irrigation. A progress report on the quantities of silt carried by a number of Southern rivers is also contained in this volume. This report has also been reprinted in separate.

Bulletin No. 105.—Irrigation in the United States. Testimony of Elwood Mead, Irrigation Expert in Charge, before the United States Industrial Commission, June 11 and 12, 1901. Pp. 47, pls. 12, fig. 1. Price 15 cents.

The statement made before the Industrial Commission deals chiefly with the legal status of irrigation, touching on State control, national aid to irrigation, and the disposal of the public grazing lands. The necessity and possibility for storage are also discussed.

Bulletin No. 108.—Irrigation Practice Among Fruit Growers on the Pacific Coast. By E. J. Wickson, M. A., Professor of Agricultural Practice, University of California, and Horticulturist of the California Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 54, pls. 10, figs. 7. Price 15 cents.

This bulletin gives the results of a special investigation into the conditions, extent, and methods of irrigation as practiced among fruit growers on the Pacific coast.

Bulletin No. 113.—Irrigation of Rice in the United States. By Frank Bond and George H. Keeney, Agents and Experts, Irrigation Investigations, under the direction of Elwood Mead, Expert in Charge of Irrigation Investigations, Pp. 77, pls. 28, figs. 10. Price 30 cents.

In this bulletin Mr. Bond describes the rice industry of Louisiana and Texas, and gives measurements of the quantities of water used in irrigating rice. The laws relating to irrigation of the two States dealt with are also discussed. Mr. Keeney's report covers North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and is almost wholly descriptive.

Bulletin No. 118.—Irrigation from Big Thompson River. By John E. Field, assistant State engineer of Colorado. Pp. 75, pls. 5, fig. 1. Price, 10 cents.

This is a study of the water laws of Colorado as illustrated by the irrigation from Big Thompson River. Mr. Field discusses more particularly the "water-loaning" law, a recent enactment which has a tendency to unsettle all existing rights to Colorado streams.

Bulletin No. 119.—Report of Irrigation Investigations for 1901, under the direction of Elwood Mead, chief of irrigation investigations. Containing summary of results by E. P. Teele and reports by W. M. Reed, W. H. Code, A. J. McClatchie, E. W. Hilgard, W. Irving, A. E. Chandler, O. L. Waller, D. W. Ross, Samuel Fortier, A. P. Stover, O. V. P. Stout, H. J. Waters, F. H. King, E. B. Voorhees, and J. C. Nagle. Pp. 413, pls. 64, figs. 12. In press.

This is the third of the annual reports of the irrigation investigations of this Office. It deals chiefly with the duty of water, but contains also reports from four stations in the humid States, where irrigation is not a necessity, but a means of increasing the returns from farm lands; a report on the underground water supply of the San Bernardino Valley, California, and the second progress report on silt measurements.

PUBLICATIONS NO LONGER AVAILABLE.

Bulletin No. 36.—Notes on Irrigation in Connecticut and New Jersey. By C. S. Phelps, B. S., and Edward B. Voorhees, M. A. Pp. 64, figs. 7. Price, 5 cents.

This bulletin discusses the needs, methods, and history of irrigation in Connecticut, irrigation plants in use in Connecticut, experiments on the effects of irrigation on strawberries, and suggestions regarding irrigation; the need of irrigation in New Jersey, amount of water necessary, storage of water, seepage, cost of irrigation, areas capable of being watered by gravity, irrigation by pumping, irrigation by wells, warping, water meadows, total area irrigable, estimated cost of irrigation and suggestions for small plants, use of irrigation in New Jersey, possibility of pumping large quantities of water from wells for irrigating purposes, and irrigation experiments in New Jersey.

Bulletin No. 58.—Water Rights on the Missouri River and Its Tributaries, by Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming. With papers on the Water Laws of Colorado, by John E. Field, State Engineer, and of Nebraska, by J. M. Wilson, State Engineer. Pp. 80, maps 3, figs. 4. Price, 10 cents.

A discussion of the irrigation laws which control the diversion and use of water from the Missouri River and its tributaries. The region covered in this discussion includes Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Bulletin No. 73.—Irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States. By J. C. Ulrich. Pp. 64, pl. 10. Price, 10 cents.

Explains the agricultural conditions prevailing and the methods of acquiring and using water for irrigation practiced in that portion of the arid region covered more particularly by the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana, in which the conditions and methods are somewhat similar.

The division now proposes to undertake the investigation of the questions of water use, water laws, and water rights on the Platte River as affecting appropriation and use in the States of Colorado and Kansas. It is well known that there is now a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States between those two States relative to their respective rights to the waters of the Platte River. It is of the greatest importance that some bureau or department of the Government shall collect and publish the facts as regards the use and the appropriation of water along that stream. The appropriation of \$25,000 here proposed will not enable the Department to undertake that work.

The Government, it will be remembered, has become a party to this suit between the United States and Colorado, in view of the fact that the interests of the Federal Government in this question are greater than the interests of either the State of Kansas or the State of Colorado. And let it be remembered—

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I trust the gentleman will recognize that if we are to have the general irrigation proposition discussed there ought to be arranged some equal division of time.

Mr. MONDELL. I will say to the gentleman that I will try not to impose on the House on this subject. I attempted to discuss the subject before the committee, but I did not get the opportunity

to do so. I asked time this morning under general debate to discuss the subject.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Can the gentleman give us some idea as to how long he expects to speak, so that some arrangement can be made as to a fair division of the time?

Mr. MONDELL. Possibly ten minutes.

Let it be remembered that the Government of the United States is the owner of 535,000,000 acres of land in the arid and semiarid regions of the United States; that the Government itself has a greater interest in the question of irrigation, as a landowner, than anybody and everybody else; that, in addition, the Government has imposed upon it a duty of assisting in safeguarding the rights of all the people in the use of the water in the arid region.

Mr. GROSVENOR. But if the arid land is sold, and the proceeds are to go into the hands of the Government, what is to be done with those proceeds?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, the gentleman has a pretty good idea what is to become of the proceeds. Against his very earnest protest, those proceeds are to be used for the purpose of making homes for people in the arid regions.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Then what interest has the Government in improving the value of that land?

Mr. MONDELL. As the gentleman will recollect, the irrigation bill provides for reimbursement to the Government of all its expenditures made under that bill.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Does the gentleman believe that there will ever be one dollar of reimbursement?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I do not feel called upon to answer that question. I take it, as the majority of the House voted for the bill, a majority of the House took it for granted that the bill was passed in good faith. Certainly I for one voted for it in good faith. But this is not a question of the irrigation bill. This is a question of the subject of irrigation as related to agriculture and the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. The gentleman does not contend that the proposed amendment, which increases the appropriation over that recommended by the committee, would in any sense, under the irrigation bill passed at the last session, be reimbursed to the United States Government?

Mr. MONDELL. No, sir; this is an appropriation made in the interests of agriculture under the methods of irrigation.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Out of the general Treasury.

Mr. MONDELL. As all the other appropriations for the benefit of the constituents of the gentleman from Indiana under this bill are also from the general Treasury—no more so, certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But I understood the gentleman to say that there would be reimbursement under the irrigation bill. That would not apply to any proposed appropriation under this bill.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] was discussing the question of the irrigation bill which we passed at the last session.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONDELL. And I reminded him that the disbursement of the Government under that bill would be reimbursed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But the irrigation bill passed at the last session of Congress, which the gentleman so ably championed, applied, as I understand, to public lands belonging equally to all the people. Now the gentleman by his amendment, as I understand, would provide for a larger appropriation out of the General Treasury.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, Mr. Chairman, it is not true—though that would have nothing to do with the matter under discussion—it is not true that the people of the arid States received a grant of the public lands in those States. It is true that the people of the United States—the people who shall have the courage to go to the far West and contend with the difficulties there, to undertake the work of irrigation, have, by the legislation of the last session, been given an enlarged opportunity to do so. The men who will be benefited by that bill will be the constituents of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], in much larger proportion than the constituents of any of the members from the arid States, for our people already have their little homes and holdings, and the increase in the irrigated areas of the West must be made by men coming from the States east of us.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is utterly impossible for the division of irrigation investigation to carry on the work that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the people and of the Government should be carried on under this appropriation of \$25,000. The committee does not seem to understand at all the purpose of the establishment of the division or the work it was intended to accomplish when they say that \$25,000 will be sufficient to maintain a small corps of experts for the purpose of answering questions relative to irrigation.

They have actually appropriated as much money for the pur-

pose of discovering an improved method of making sirup as they have for the purpose of inquiring into and providing for the agricultural needs of the people of one-half of these United States. They are proposing to make inquiries relative to the growth of tea in one or two small sections of the country, and for that purpose appropriate nearly half as much as the entire appropriation they make to investigate the questions of water laws and water rights and water usages throughout half the Union.

Understand, gentlemen, that we have here a problem such as no other people ever had. The Anglo-Saxon inherited the law of riparian rights. No other people ever undertook irrigation development under such a handicap, for the law of all the balance of the wide world, except the British Isles, is the law of appropriation and public control; and after all these years we must amend much that has been done, we must remodel laws now on the statute books, we must improve practices of the past, and we can only do this intelligently after a careful, thorough investigation of present conditions.

Now, \$65,000 is the amount carried in the bill last year. Seventy-five thousand dollars was the amount asked by the Secretary. There is no good reason why this item, affecting a region not represented by the members of the committee, should be reduced by two-thirds when other items of the bill remain practically as they were last year, and in view of the further fact and admission made by the members of the committee that the work done under this appropriation in the past has been in every respect praiseworthy. I shall not at this late hour trespass upon the time of the House further, but shall print as part of my remarks a brief statement of the scope and work of the division of irrigation investigations and also a summary of the work of the past year prepared in the division.

The irrigation of the arid region is a problem of water as well as land, and of the two water is most important, because there is an abundance of land, but only a limited water supply. The economy with which water is used will have much to do, therefore, with the acres irrigated; and the wisdom of the laws governing its ownership will have everything to do with the value of farm lands and the success of the men who cultivate them. All the water laws of the arid States have been passed by the States themselves, and all the water rights thus far acquired have been established either under State laws or through court decisions.

Under these laws claims have been established to more water than the streams furnish, and in many instances the courts have decreed more water than is now used or can ever be furnished. In some of the States, water is by law made personal property, and streams are bought and sold just as coal or corn or any other personal property. It needs no argument to show that these conditions must have a vital effect on future development, and the importance to the whole country of having an accurate knowledge of existing conditions. Congress needs to know this as well as farmers, because of its relation to the success of the national irrigation act passed at the last session of Congress.

One of the objects for which this investigation was begun was to determine the character of existing rights to water as established under State laws and the conditions created by these rights. The first State investigated was California, and Bulletin 100 contains one of the most exhaustive showings of irrigation conditions which has ever been published in this or any other country. A similar investigation has been completed in Utah, and the report on this State is ready for publication. A similar report on water rights in Nevada has been carried on for two years and will be completed during the present summer. These investigations have been partially completed in Montana, Washington, and Colorado, and it is expected that, under the present rate of progress, all of these investigations will be completed and the reports published, or ready for publication, within the next two or three years.

When it has once been done, Congress and the several States will have a knowledge of existing conditions and be in possession of facts which must be had in order to determine the kind of water legislation which should be enacted by the Federal and State governments. Sooner or later the nature of these rights must be ascertained. If this work is curtailed now it will have to be taken up at some subsequent time, and delay will only result in increased expense and added complication. The value of these studies of irrigation laws was referred to by President Roosevelt in his message two years ago. He recommended that they not only be carried on in this country, but that we avail ourselves of the experience of other countries by making a study of their laws and institutions.

Another question which needs to be settled in the West is the method to be employed in the division of water from interstate streams. Many Western rivers are used by irrigators in two or three States. Some of them rise in States where riparian rights have been abrogated and flow into States where riparian rights are recognized. There must be some adjustment of these conflicting doctrines in order that development, whether by the Government or by private parties, can be made without danger of complications and ultimate loss.

The last Congress required the Secretary of Agriculture to report on the rights of riparian proprietors. Under this a study of interstate questions has been taken up. When it has been completed it will practically embrace the water-right situation in Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. To drop this work now means to extend the uncertainty, apprehension, and anxiety that now exists and which is likely to give rise to harassing and long-continued litigation. (Exhibits showing the interest in this matter: See Water and Forest, pp. 2 and 4; copy of two Montana papers, Bozeman Chronicle, marked article on p. 4, and Rocky Mountain Husbandman, marked article on p. 2.)

PRACTICAL STUDIES OF THIS INVESTIGATION.

The other line of work of this investigation is a study of the practical questions which confront farmers and the answering of inquiries which are received by the Department. These investigations have taken up measurement of the amount of water used in irrigating an acre of land in different parts of the country, in order to determine the requirements of different soils and different crops. This information is needed by courts in determining the amount of water rights; it is needed by ditch companies and farmers in making water-right contracts; it is of great importance to the whole country, because the ultimate acreage which will be watered will depend on the skill and economy with which canals are managed and water applied to crops.

The need of these investigations and of information of this kind is especially great in this country, because the whole subject is strange and new. Nearly all of the present generation of irrigators have gone West from the East and have had to learn how to use water, and at the present time this emigration is greater than ever before. More men will probably attempt to irrigate next spring for the first time than ever before in the history of the country. Nothing can be more wasteful than to have each one of these learn experimentally for himself what has already been found out elsewhere.

The bulletins furnished by this investigation, showing the amount of water used, the extent of losses in canals, the different methods of applying water, are being sought for from all over the country, East as well as West. Farmers who expect to irrigate and those who are already irrigators have equal need of this information. It has already exerted a marked influence in promoting economy in the use of water and increasing the yield of crops. The need of continuing these studies and furnishing this information is greater at present than ever before. The demand for these publications during the past year made it necessary that second editions of some of the bulletins be published, the outlay for printing alone being about \$10,000.

This work is not confined, however, to the arid region. Farmers are beginning to irrigate in the East as well as the West, and the Department of Agriculture receives a large number of letters from farmers asking the amount of water required for irrigation, the cost of pumping, the kind of pumps needed, the crops best suited to irrigation—all questions which need to be answered by men of training and experience and who are in close touch with all of the progress made in this subject. The important benefits which have come from the information furnished the rice growers of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the market gardeners and farmers throughout the South and Middle West would alone justify the entire appropriation asked for by the Secretary. To cut this off, or to give an insufficient amount, means simply that many of these inquiries can not be answered and that the work of the Department will be greatly hampered.

[Extract from report of Dr. A. C. True.]

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS.

During the past year the irrigation investigations of this office embraced the following lines of work:

1. Measurements of the volume of water used and studies of the most efficient methods of applying water to crops in all of the arid States but one. Similar measurements in the rice district of Louisiana and Texas and in four of the humid States of the Mississippi Valley and Atlantic seaboard.

2. Measurements of the losses of water from canals by seepage, and studies of the best means of preventing the destructive rise of the water coming from these canals in the cultivated lands below. These measurements have shown that drainage has a greater importance than has hitherto been realized, and that irrigation in all of the large cultivated districts must be supplemented by drainage. In sections where frost has not to be contended with canals can be cemented and these losses prevented in this way, but in the greater part of the arid region the water which wastes from the canals must either be intercepted by deep drainage ditches and carried away to points where it can be applied to arid areas, or returned to the stream by means of a system of open or tile drains. Studies of the drainage problems were carried on in Colorado, California, and a beginning made in Washington.

3. The studies of the legal and economic questions connected with the appropriation of streams by irrigators were continued by studies of the water-right situation on Carson and Walker rivers in Nevada, Sevier and Virgin rivers in Utah, and the Gallatin River in Montana, and a study of the interstate water-right questions on the Platte River, embracing the rights of appropriators and riparian proprietors, has been begun. The need of some final and definite settlement of the nature of water ownership which shall be recognized and some simple and effective means of establishing the rights of existing users is becoming every year more urgent. Until this has been settled there can be no safe or enduring foundation for future development.

4. The past year has witnessed a considerable extension of irrigation in the humid portions of the United States, and tends to confirm the belief heretofore expressed that this aid to agriculture is destined to have a large field of usefulness in the East as well as in the West. The rapid growth of rice irrigation along the Gulf Coast has been continued, and it has been supplemented in other parts of the South by the installation of pumping machinery for the irrigation of market gardens, and, in some instances, of comparatively large areas of field crops. All of the reports thus far received from these experimental efforts in the South have shown that it was profitable. In the northern and eastern part of the United States the results for the past season were not so conclusive, because of the exceptionally large rainfall of last summer, but reports from Wisconsin and New Jersey are to the effect that even in this season of ample rainfall the lands which were irrigated showed an increase over the unirrigated areas.

The results of the irrigation investigations of this office may be summarized as follows:

1. The measurements of water used in irrigation have shown:

(a) That the losses from canals by seepage are much greater than have generally been supposed, amounting in some instances to one-half of the volume diverted.

(b) This escaping water lessens the effective service of the stream, saturates large areas, rendering them unfit for cultivation through excess of water, excess of alkali, or both.

(c) The average volume of water used in irrigating an acre of land under present practice is greater than has been assumed by the majority of writers on the subject, and less than has been granted in many adjudications of water rights.

(d) The determination of an approximate standard for the duty of water in every important irrigation district is as necessary to the just establishment of titles to water, or the effective division of streams among users, as the establishment of a unit of value in trade or exchange.

(e) The need of increased knowledge of the duty of water has been made more urgent by the passage of the national irrigation act, under which the area of land which a given water supply will irrigate has to be determined in advance of its actual use in apportioning the cost of the work and determining whether these projects may be made to pay.

(f) To provide for the distribution of water among a multitude of users and lay the foundation for future development, these studies of the duty of water should be continued until the approximate volume required in each district where they are made has been ascertained; they should be extended to other important irrigated districts of the arid region until all the varying conditions of soil, climate, and crop have been dealt with.

2. The conservation of the water supply and the area of land which it will irrigate will be largely determined by the economy and skill with which it is used by irrigators. These investigations have shown that much can be done by lessening the loss from seepage in canals, by draining the areas which have been rendered unfit for cultivation by the rise of seepage waters and applying the water carried off by these drains in the reclamation of lands now arid. The improvement of canals and the preparation of plans for the drainage of irrigated areas involves new and complex engineering questions which require expert study in their solution. The demand for information with respect to these matters and the important results already secured leads

to the belief that the studies of the problems of soil water connected with seepage and drainage are among the most important questions committed to this investigation.

3. The studies of the legal and economic problems of irrigation have shown:

(a) That under the lax and imperfect irrigation laws of some of the Western States great uncertainty exists with respect to titles to water, and litigation and controversy have resulted, which have been an obstacle to development and exceedingly expensive and annoying to water users.

(b) Under these laws claims to water have been recorded which amount in the aggregate to many times the volume now in use, and on some streams to far more than the total supply. Owing to lack of information of the actual volume of water required to irrigate an acre of land, many rights have been decreed in excess of actual necessities. The question therefore arises, Are the present rights to water limited to the actual present uses, or do these excessive decrees constitute a valid title to the stream? In some cases their holders have sought to put them to profitable use by selling the surplus. Doing this makes of the water of a stream a private, speculative property.

(c) The larger use of water for cities and towns, for manufacturing, the increasing area of land being brought under irrigation, and the larger number of people depending on streams for the value of their homes and the return for their labors, render it indispensable that some simple, conclusive method of establishing titles to water for all purposes should be established, and that the rights so established should be protected in times of scarcity. The vital importance of this question to the whole country, and the need of guarding against selfishness and greed acquiring unjust rights to this important resource, renders it indispensable that streams should be placed under public control and that no less authority than the public should determine the actual needs of users and supervise the establishment of their rights.

(d) The respective spheres of State and national authority over both State and interstate water supplies should be more clearly defined than they are at present in order that effective legislation for the establishment of titles and protection of rights may be had.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to oppose this appropriation, either through the medium of the report of the committee or the amendment proposed thereto. I want to point out merely how rapidly the suggestions which I had the honor to make a year ago are coming true. I said then that the march of this combination, this irrigation trust, would be felt in the Treasury of the United States for a great many years to come, but I did not think it would make its appearance quite at the end of a single year.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman say where he has seen symptoms of this monster.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Oh, yes, I am going to. That is what I am on my feet for. It has organized a sectional party in the United States large enough and strong enough to take from the agricultural colleges of the country all possibility of any support out of the public lands, and has transferred it under the pretense—I use the language not offensively—that some day or other it will be turned back again into the public Treasury. It has moved its great column of political force westward until the picture which we have looked at in our younger days with so much pride, purporting to give the movements of the star of empire, turns out to be a very faint little picture as compared with the mighty progress of this combination. It has gone out into a State and subjugated it, a State with some thirty-odd thousand people, growing smaller, and threatens to create—not exactly nor by any means create as the Lord created things in the beginning of creation, out of nothing—a Senator who will be crowned with the glory of having initiated the successful battle in favor of national irrigation. He earned all the promotion he will get and I congratulate and do not envy him for it.

And I trust other States which I could name will have the wisdom to send the men who organized the irrigation scheme, and will turn over what there may be left of the assets of the Government to this monster of strength—strength alone being included in the word “monster.” It has been able to repeal all the laws known to the English-speaking people touching great guaranties of human rights. It is now proceeding to have the courts of the country, and especially the Supreme Court of the United States, if possible, hold that it is not the province of water to run downstream by any means, but that the purpose of a stream with water flowing in it is only to permit the fellow who gets there first to take the water out of the river and let the fellows who are down below whistle for water. This is called Anglo-Saxon progress.

Mr. Chairman, I fought against the progress of this combination once, but I witnessed the strength of it, and I appreciated it. It is not so strongly represented now as it will doubtless be in the Fifty-ninth Congress, when there will be six more irrigated and irrigation Senators and four more irrigated Members of the House of Representatives. The eastern portion of this country—the people who are paying taxes upon hundred-dollar land—will have but little use to appeal to the Government, for all of the resources of the Government are to be expended for the purpose of taking the public lands of the country, quadrupling them in value and selling them to purchasers, and then giving the money to the combination that has got up this irrigation scheme. It is too large a contest for me. I retire with whatever honors I may have won by an exhibition of more courage than discretion, and I shall never oppose an appropriation for it again until it gets so large that the pay of Congressmen is affected by it, and then I will rebel. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say on behalf of the committee that the reduction which is now being considered was not made in any spirit of hostility, either to irrigation itself or to the gentlemen who have been conducting the investigations provided for by past appropriations. Neither was this recommendation of the committee made without due and careful consideration.

The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] has remarked that the Agricultural Committee pays a great compliment to what has heretofore been done by this division of irrigation in its report wherein it says that the work has been so well done that it is not necessary to continue it in the same degree any longer. We considered ourselves that we were paying a compliment to the work that has been done by this division; and yet from that reason we do not think it necessarily follows that the committee is mistaken in believing that the work has been so well done that it need no longer be continued in the same degree as in the past.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SCOTT. I will.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman understands that up to this time the division has only been able to report conclusively on the water laws, usages, and conditions in two States out of the fifteen States and two Territories in the arid and semiarid regions?

Mr. SCOTT. In regard to the suggestion which has just been made by the gentleman from Wyoming, I will state now, although I should have reached it more logically later on in my remarks, that I regard very much of the work to which the gentleman alludes as being work for lawyers rather than irrigationists, and therefore not necessarily or even properly to be conducted by this division. But in regard to this work of helping the lawyers, perhaps, to reach a determination—

Mr. MONDELL. Right there, will the gentleman allow me to ask, if not properly undertaken by this division, will the gentleman suggest what Department of the Government should take it up or could take it up properly?

Mr. SCOTT. My reply to that suggestion is that the work can be properly taken up and is being taken up in very large measure by the different States which are primarily and particularly interested; and in proof of that assertion I desire to call attention to some remarks which have been made by the expert in charge of these investigations.

In a bulletin which I hold in my hand, Mr. Ellwood Meade, in charge of these investigations, makes this statement:

The fact that the water supply is the source of all agricultural values also emphasizes the need of an efficient system of public control. Some States have realized this need and have provided for it. Colorado has 75 officials, appointed by the governor, whose sole duty is to see that the water supply is properly distributed. Wyoming has a like system, with 48 officials engaged in guarding this water supply.

I wonder if the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] does not consider that the 48 officials in his own State are competent to investigate and report upon this work?

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman wish me to answer that?

Mr. SCOTT. I would rather be allowed to conclude my remarks.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I did not know but the gentleman wished an answer to that question.

Mr. SCOTT (reading):

Nebraska also has a similar system. Utah and Idaho have also made partial provisions for accomplishing this result.

And in the hearing before the Agricultural Committee, Mr. Meade said also, referring to the legal phase of the question:

There are associations that work on this measure in every one of the States. There is an association in Washington, in Oregon, in Montana, and one in California.

I submit, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the work which has already been done by the irrigation division of our Department has been of use in stimulating and perhaps in directing to some extent the action of the States themselves, and that the States now are entirely competent to carry on that work to its completion. I submit that it would not be a proper function of the Federal Government, it would be indeed an absolute impossibility for any official of this Government, to go into any State and attempt to dictate the legislation which that State should enact.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCOTT. As I have just stated, this work has proceeded to such an extent that in the matter of its legal phases it can now, in the judgment of the committee, be prosecuted entirely successfully by the associations which have undertaken to establish uniform laws and proper local regulations in the arid States.

Now, aside from the legal phases of the question, there are only two or three large questions involved in the matter of agricultural irrigation. The House should remember that this is not a new question; the art of irrigation was old on the North American continent before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. There is no necessity for extensive and expensive experiments and investigations, as there would be if we were entering upon an unex-

plored field. All that we can properly do, it seems to the committee, all there is need to do, is to provide a bureau where information may be obtained, which will keep in touch with the development of new methods and new machinery and give that information to the people as they may request it. And I may say here that the pressure upon this division for information does not appear to be very great. Mr. Meade himself stated before our committee that the inquiries received by his division number about twenty a week. He says they "sometimes reach twenty a week;" from which I understand that is the largest number they are likely to receive in any one week. And it seemed to the committee that the appropriation which they have made will abundantly provide for the corps of experts which may be necessary to furnish this information.

It has been necessary in the past, and some of the most advantageous work that has been done by this division has been to determine the duty of water—that is, the amount of water needed for irrigation. The division has been very useful also in pointing out the loss that might accrue on account of seepage and leakage of the water in the irrigation ditches. But sufficient investigations have already been conducted along these lines to reach a determination of these questions, as far as they can be determined in a wide general way. Investigations in the matter of seepage, for example, have shown that there is a loss of from 15 to 75 per cent in the water between the point where it enters the ditch and the point where it leaves it. Now, the very fact that there is so wide a range of loss is evidence that the question is one of individual cases almost entirely.

The investigations already made have been sufficient to put people who intend to engage in the irrigation business upon their guard and admonish them that they are likely to lose a great deal of water. But when it comes to the question of how much they shall lose, every individual case must be the subject of separate investigation. It depends upon the character of the soil, upon evaporation as affected by locality, and questions of that kind which will be readily suggested by experience and common sense. Now, in view of the fact that the great big problems connected with this matter have already been practically solved and that nothing remains but to apply the knowledge gained to individual cases, it seems to your committee that the appropriation suggested and recommended in this bill will be amply sufficient to meet future needs.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman wish the House to understand that it is generally conceded that this question has been solved or that it has been largely solved?

Mr. SCOTT. That statement was perhaps a little too broad if I said it was generally conceded.

Mr. MONDELL. I never heard it conceded.

Mr. SCOTT. I will say this, however, that the reports which have been published, comprising 25 separate volumes, aggregating 2,500 pages, and which I have taken pains to carefully examine, certainly demonstrate to me that the great big problems have been solved, so far as they can be applied in a general way, and that by the aid of a small staff of highly trained experts here at Washington the different States will be well able to carry forward the work that remains to be done for the continued development of irrigated agriculture.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that all debate upon the pending paragraph and amendment be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves that all debate upon the pending paragraph and amendment be closed.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I move, as an amendment to that, that it be closed in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado moves as an amendment that debate be closed in five minutes. Does the gentleman accept the amendment?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think we have debated enough on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered to the motion of the gentleman from New York—that debate close in five minutes.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 23, yeas 42.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I call for tellers.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I do not want to be discourteous to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman represents an arid region, and perhaps it would be discourteous to him were he not given an opportunity to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky insist on the point of no quorum?

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I do.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate close in five minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. I object to that request, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment that I want to offer and I do not want to be cut off from it.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of no quorum.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Colorado have five minutes and after that all debate close.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Colorado have five minutes and after that debate close. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, it seems peculiar that in an appropriation bill that has carried \$65,000 a year for this work for only a limited number of years, for this branch of the service has not been in existence long, that now, when it seems that there is a strong upward movement in irrigation matters, we should have a proposition here to cut down this bill from one which can be supported by \$65,000 to \$25,000. The very argument the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCOTT] has made with relation to the employees of the States of the arid West ought to impress upon this House the necessity for this appropriation. Whenever you find the States employing large numbers of men, at an expense of thousands of dollars, you may well rely upon the fact that they are accomplishing some good, and that work ought to be availed of by this Bureau itself. If Colorado has its hundreds of distributors of water and pays out of its State funds the expenses, and Wyoming has 48, and other Western States have a large number, they are collecting data, and if formulated and if directed under some general head that may be of great advantage to irrigation in this country, and that can be availed of and is now being availed of by this Bureau. But if you cut it down and cripple it so it can not do this, it is bound to injure the irrigation interests of this country.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Let me ask the gentleman from Colorado if he did not state upon this floor a year ago, when the general irrigation bill was passed, that that would have the tendency to reduce the appropriation from the general Treasury?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I don't know whether I did or not. We are not asked to increase the appropriation, but this is a bureau which it seems to me ought to, and does, avail itself of the information which it collects from State sources. Why is it that we should have this valuable bureau cut off, almost destroyed, because the reduction from \$65,000 to \$25,000 leaves us only a handful of men? Why should we strike that down in view of the large development that has taken place—increasing year after year—in the irrigation of lands and the irrigation questions that arise?

The gentleman from Kansas says these questions are mostly settled. Ah, Mr. Chairman, he would not say that if he lived in an irrigation State. These problems are not settled and can not be for years and years and years, if ever. Still, if you take the theory that there is nothing new under the sun, then you may say that it will stop at some time, but as long as human mind is ingenious we are going to discover new things by which irrigation problems can be made plainer and by which they can be solved.

Now, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] made a very good speech against the general irrigation bill that we had last year, but he made that speech last year, and this House voted by a vote of three-quarters of the majority against the proposition that he presented. He does not claim but what this bureau is doing most excellent work—work recommended by the very committee that reduces this appropriation. They can not say but what this work is valuable, because we know it is important. They can not say but what it is an economical bureau, because it is not attempted to ask the Congress of the United States for men to go out in the field and do actual work which the States are doing, but by reason of its position it has gone in to cooperate with the States, has taken advantage of the fact that the States pay the men, has asked the men to do work which they are not required to do, and which the State government does not require them to do, but which they are willing to do in order to help the general subject of irrigation, to obtain some knowledge on the question. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MONDELL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MONDELL) there were—ayes 35, noes 52.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert on page 49, after line 6, as follows: "Six thousand dollars for irrigation investigation in the South during the coming fiscal year."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Debate has been closed upon this section and all amendments.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may utter one sentence.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that he may utter one sentence. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Now, Mr. Chairman, this applies to a section of the country in the South for the growing of rice, and an agent of the Government has heretofore been there, and bulletins that have been published by him have been of great value to these people.

The appropriation heretofore for this object has been \$65,000. It is now reduced by this bill to \$25,000. My amendment proposes to make an increase of only \$6,000.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. COOPER of Texas,

The CHAIRMAN. The noes appear to have it.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. I call for a division.

The question being again taken, there were—ayes 31, noes 44.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. FEELY rose.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I was going to move that the committee rise.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I had fifteen minutes remaining of the time granted me by unanimous consent. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FEELY].

[Mr. FEELY addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. I now move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House as amended, with the recommendation that it pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. POWERS of Maine reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the Agricultural appropriation bill, had directed him to report the same back with amendments, and with a recommendation that the bill as amended pass.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. If no separate vote be demanded, the question will be taken upon the amendments in gross. [A pause.] The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the passage of the bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. On that question I call for a division.

The question being taken, there were—ayes 79, noes none.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WADSWORTH, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 6983. An act granting an increase of pension to Gilman B. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 6876. An act granting a pension to Lavinia F. Poiron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 6534. An act providing for the construction of a vessel of the first class for the Revenue-Cutter Service, to be stationed with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 6348. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Stockbridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. WADSWORTH (at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.). I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. According to the order heretofore made, the House stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, with accompanying papers, a recommendation that a new building be authorized for the assay office at New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, with a letter from Judge Melville C. Brown, a report as to the needs of the Territory of Alaska in regard to the care of paupers, indigent,

and insane—to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting official reports relating to the claim of the Piper, Aden, Goodall Company—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report as to the probable cost of post-office sites in Honolulu and Hilo, Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. GRAFF, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3779) for the relief of Thomas J. McGinnis, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 3315); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 17018) to authorize the city of Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma, to sell a lot heretofore reserved as a site for a public building, but not used for that purpose—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 17019) to amend and reenact section 2 of the act passed March 3, 1887, and corrected by an act passed August 13, 1888, respecting the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 17020) providing for the issue and circulation of national-bank notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A bill (H. R. 17021) for the extension of Eighth street northeast, otherwise known as Railroad avenue—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOON (by request): A bill (H. R. 17022) to amend the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 17045) to establish on the coast of the State of California a station for the investigation of problems connected with the marine fishery interests of that region—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 74) for appointment of joint committee of Senate and House of Representatives to inquire into certain conditions of production and the tariff—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JOY: A resolution (H. Res. 406) requesting of the Secretary of the Navy a statement showing number and service of all retired naval officers capable of performing active duty—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 17023) granting an increase of pension to Martha del' Banco Cunningham—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17024) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Mockabee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 17025) granting an increase of pension to John R. Ash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 17026) granting a pension to Jerome W. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 17027) for the relief of the estate of William Lenoir and brothers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: A bill (H. R. 17028) granting a pension to Ann Pritchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLEARY: A bill (H. R. 17029) granting an increase of pension to Alfred W. Dearborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17030) granting an increase of pension to Martin J. Severance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERCER: A bill (H. R. 17031) granting a pension to Peter Henkel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17032) granting an increase of pension to William Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 17033) granting a pension to D. J. Reber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17034) granting an increase of pension to John Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17035) granting a pension to Sarah H. McJilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17036) granting a pension to Caroline Mortimore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 17037) granting an increase of pension to Jane Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 17038) to protect the rights of Sylvester D. Gaines and his children—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17039) to protect the rights of Ronchali C. Barron, Almeda O. White, Josie L. Literal, and the children of Thomas Jefferson Barron and Travis Barron—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TOMPKINS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 17040) granting a pension to George S. Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17041) granting an increase of pension to Cecillie E. Arrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17042) to remove the charge of desertion against Andrew Luff and granting his widow, Maria, a pension of \$24 per month—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 17043) granting an increase of pension to Martha Maddox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 17044) granting a pension to James Lang—to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNEY: Petition of retail druggists of Sheboygan, Wis., in favor of House bill 178, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BULL: Petition of Charles S. Bush Company, Providence, R. I., favoring House bill 178—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Providence (R. I.) Division, No. 35, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, in favor of the passage of Senate bill 3560—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolutions of stockmen of western Nebraska against the passage of Senate bill 6886, for the leasing of public lands in Nebraska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURTON: Petition of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, No. 54, Order of B'rith Abraham, Cleveland, Ohio, relative to immigration and alleged abuses in the deportation of immigrants—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CAPRON: Resolutions of Providence (R. I.) Division, No. 35, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, in favor of Senate bill 3560—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Woonsocket Lodge, No. 177, Order of B'rith Abraham, Woonsocket, R. I., relating to methods of the immigration bureau at the port of New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CROMER: Resolutions of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Indiana, in favor of House bill 15990, known as the employers' liability bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of memorial committee of Grand Army of the Republic, city of New York, favoring an appropriation of \$5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. Edward D. Baker, in the national cemetery at Balls Bluff, Virginia—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Marius Olsen and other retail druggists of Melrose, Wis., and vicinity, urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Gloucester, Merchants' Association and Board of Trade of Salem, Mass., in favor of House bill 163, granting pensions to officers and certain enlisted men of the Life-Saving Service and to their widows and minor children—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: Paper to accompany bill for a pension to Frank J. Winninger, Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of J. H. Smith and two other ex-prisoners of war, of Winslow, Ark., favoring pensions to those who were confined in Andersonville and Libby prisons during the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolutions of the Union Workingmen's Association, of Allegheny County, Pa., E. E. White, chairman, protesting against the removal of the office of immigrant inspector from Pittsburg to New York City—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of D. G. Davison and others, of Cranbury, N. J., opposing the repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of the Mexican Veterans' Association, of

the State of Missouri, urging legislation placing surviving veterans of the Mexican war, and the widows of those deceased, on an equality with soldiers and widows of other wars—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN: Resolutions of Maine Lodge, No. 545, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, East St. Louis, Ill., urging the passage of Senate bill 3560—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Brotherhood of Bookbinders No. 8, Chicago, Ill., in reference to public lands, and favoring the repeal of the desert-land act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of retail druggists of the Eighteenth Congressional district of New York, for the enactment of House bill 178, for reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Petition of the heir of William Lowe, deceased, late of Norfolk County, Va., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MCANDREWS: Petition of the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association, Chicago, Ill., favoring the establishment of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachians—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Local Union No. 8, Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., for the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Petition of H. S. Wood, of St. Paul, Minn., in opposition to merging the Interstate Commerce Commission with the proposed department of commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of C. A. Portman, of Alpha, and M. Nelson & Co., of Adrian, Minn., asking for reduction of tax on spirituous liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. P. White, of East Grand Forks, Minn., opposing the abolishment of the eighth keg of beer—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOON: Resolution of Typographical Union No. 89, of Chattanooga, Tenn., for the repeal of the desert-land law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolution of Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council, for the repeal of the desert-land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Ward Brothers' Drug Company and others, in favor of House bill 178, for reduction of tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman, of Albany, N. Y., favoring the passage of Senate bill 3451 and House bill 15990—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Pinchas Lodge, No. 79, Order of B'rith Abraham, Buffalo, N. Y., relating to methods of the immigration bureau at the port of New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Petition of G. W. Clutton and other druggists of Newcastle, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of Iowa: Petition of Ministerial Association of Monroe County, Iowa, favoring antipolygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of R. E. Mayo and other retail druggists of Gardner, Mass., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOODS: Petition of the Hadden Drug Company and other retail druggists of Stockton, Cal., urging the passage of House bill 178, for the reduction of the tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, January 25, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by Mr. GROSVENOR, as Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We come to Thee, Almighty God our Heavenly Father, with gratitude welling up in our hearts for all the disclosures Thou hast made of Thyself unto Thy children; and especially do we thank Thee for that personal revelation in the life and character of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, through whom we are enabled to interpret to some extent the purpose for which we are called into existence. We thank Thee that we may look up to Thee and call Thee Father, realizing that in that name the whole world is akin.

We thank Thee that Thou hast bound us together, through the tenderest and sweetest ties, into families; that Thou hast bound

us together by the ties of friendship, which continually enlarge the circle of fraternity, so that though we come here from widely different sections of our great country, imbued with different political views and religious sentiment, we may lay these all aside on such occasions and see only that which was noble and true and pure and just in those who wrought upon this floor.

We thank Thee for that something in us which tells us we shall never die, for that something which tells us that truth shall outlive the stars; for that something which tells us that love shall finally be satisfied.

Let Thy blessings descend, Heavenly Father, upon the families of those who are in mourning and sorrow over their lost ones. Comfort them, we beseech Thee, by the blessed assurance that by and by they shall meet in another world, where there shall be no more separation.

Help us so to order our lives that we may live each day to prepare us for the next, so that when we shall finish our course in this world we shall be prepared to enter upon the larger, grander life in a fairer world.

Hear us in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore: The House of Representatives is in session pursuant to three special orders of the House, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, by unanimous consent, it was Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 25th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for eulogies upon the life, character, and services of the Hon. CHARLES ADDISON RUSSELL, deceased, late a member of this House.—Order made in the House Thursday, December 11, 1902.

On motion of Mr. BALL of Texas, it was Resolved, That the House meet on Sunday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for eulogies upon the life, character, and services of the Hon. JOHN L. SHEPPARD and Hon. REESE C. DE GRAFFENREID, deceased, late members of this House from the State of Texas.—Order made in the House Thursday, December 11, 1902.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE RUSSELL, OF CONNECTICUT.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Connecticut offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the special order heretofore adopted, the House proceed to pay tribute to the memory of Hon. CHARLES A. RUSSELL, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a faithful and distinguished public servant, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial proceedings of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. Speaker, as the successor of Mr. RUSSELL, and in accordance with the time-honored custom of this House, it becomes my melancholy privilege to speak briefly in commemoration of his life and character.

CHARLES ADDISON RUSSELL was born at Worcester, Mass., on March 2, 1852. His parents were Isaiah Dunster Russell and Nancy Maria Wentworth. Through his father he was a descendant of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College, and on his mother's side he was descended from Benjamin Wentworth, one of the earlier governors of New Hampshire. His great-grandfather, Jason Russell, a patriot of the Revolution, was killed at the battle of Lexington.

Mr. RUSSELL attended the public schools of his native town, those humble New England universities which have shaped the minds and characters of so many illustrious public men, and was prepared for college by the Rev. Harris R. Greene. In 1869 he entered Yale College. He was an apt and diligent student and was popular both with the faculty and with the undergraduates. He graduated with honors in 1873. He immediately entered journalism; was city editor of the Worcester Press for five years, and was also connected with the Worcester Spy, and corresponded with several of the large New York and Boston newspapers.

On May 14, 1879, he was married to Ella Frances Sayles, the daughter of Sabin L. Sayles, of Dayville, in the town of Killingly, Conn., one of the most distinguished citizens of that State, and in that year moved to Killingly and thenceforth resided there. He soon became treasurer of the Sayles Woolen Company, an official of other corporations and institutions, and a member of various benevolent and fraternal organizations.

In 1881 he was appointed by Governor Hobart B. Bigelow an aid-de-camp upon his military staff, with the rank of colonel. In 1883 he was elected a representative in the general assembly, and served with ability both on the floor and as chairman of the important committee on cities and boroughs. In 1885 he was